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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 126 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th, May.	Macedonia ..	10500	....	....
3rd June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
12th ,,	*India ..	8000	....	....
23th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
27th ,,	*Arabia ..	8000	....	....
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
11th ,,	China ..	8000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt ..	8000

* These vessels will call at Brindisi.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.
Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.
Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND NEW ZEALAND.
These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to—
A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru	K. Shinobe	6189	28th May	7th June
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	30th ,,	10th ,,
Colombo Maru	N Kawashima	4709	12th June	22nd ,,
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd ,,	3rd July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th ,,
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5143	12th July	24th ,,
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
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Apply to
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Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic"

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adelia .....B	3475¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta....A & C	7630‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	1914 24th July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	.. Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York.	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct .	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9233	10th Oc ...	17th Oct....	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov.‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	29th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec..	....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	439	802
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London vis Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency
KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
897 Agents.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated: Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the inreased cost a baulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application to
THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCOLPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
DWARKA, 1695, Fri. 29th May *6 a.m. Direct
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 4th June, 9 a.m., Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "DUMRA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 4th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BARJORA" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, the 28th May calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Duhai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)
Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ...Thursday 28th May
*PALAMCOTTA .....3418 ,, 11th June.
†JELUNGA .....5206 ,, 25th ,,
*PUNDUA ..... 3805 ,, 9th July
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nichol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
28th May, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 19 4
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th.Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,
LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.
Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.
FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.
(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
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THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 111.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
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TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 192.

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If you are contemplating the purchase of a camera with a good lens, let the camera be one that is built for the lens by the makers of the lens.
Messrs. GOERZ have been making photographic lenses for the past 28 years, and each camera made by them is built for the lens with which it is fitted. Their latest product the "DOGMAR" lens is the acme of optical perfection.
Over seventy per cent of the press photographer of the world use GOERZ cameras, men whose living depends upon securing successful photographs. It is essential that the cameras they use be light, unobtrusive, simple and of universal adaptability.
In point of value, excellence of workmanship and the wonderful performance of the lenses fitted GOERZ cameras are unequalled by any at a similar price.
May we have the pleasure of showing you the latest models of GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS.
MARCKS & CO. LD. BOMBAY & POONA
AGENTS FOR C. P. GOERZ. O.A.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	16,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
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Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalny)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box N. 287.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND. ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.
17-19, GREEN STREET. FORT, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.
HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 382

THE CARLTAN HOTEL—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED a Khansamah for the Sergeants' Mess, 2nd Black Watch, Bareilly. Apply stating terms, to the PRESIDENT. 2051

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-0; Rs. 6-0 per doz. PAIRIES Rs. 1-8; Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 per doz. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302 a

WANTED—A Khansamah for the Officers Mess, 13th Rajputs, to run a Contract Mess. Applicants to forward copies of contract and testimonials to MESS PRESIDENT, 13th Rajputs, Agra. 2053

WANTED—An experienced Valuator to value the entire Mess Property of 116th Mahrattas. Work to be completed by Sept. 15th 1914.

Apply, with terms, to MESS PRESIDENT, 116th Mahrattas, Jhansi. 2046

WANTED A COMPETENT MISTRY, honest and hardworking, able to read plans, set out works, supervise the construction of buildings. An English knowing will be preferred.

Pay according to qualifications. Apply to

K. G. TAMBE, L. C. E.,
2710 301, Hornby Road.

GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS.—WANTED Applications for a post of TRAFFIC BOOK COMPILER and BALANCE SHEET CHECKER, pay up to Rs. 45 p.m. Applicants should state their age, qualifications, present rate of pay and details of previous service.

B. LAWRENCE,
Manager,
2055 Gwalior Light Railways, Gwalior.

WANTED a good NOTER and DRAFTER for the Finance Department of the Central Provinces Civil Secretariat. Only Graduates who have passed the Subordinate Accounts Service Examination prescribed in Article 1665 D of the Civil Account Code Volume II for the ordinary branch, and who have a practical knowledge of budget work need apply. Applicants should state their present post and salary as well as the pay they expect for the appointment.

Apply with testimonials to

RAI BAHADUR N. G. SARKAR,
Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
2056 Central Provinces, Nagpur.

WANTED—A Health Officer for the Municipal Committee of Lahore, Punjab, India.

All applicants must be registered practitioners and possess a diploma of public health.

Previous practical experience in a similar appointment is essential and preference will be given to those who have had Indian experience.

Salary Rs. 750 per month (£600 a year). The post is a permanent one and a stipulation for three months' notice of termination on either side, will be included in the agreement.

The Health Officer may subscribe to the Municipal Provident Fund. Subscription being from 6¼ to 12½ per cent. of salary, the Municipal Committee contributing a sum equal to that paid by the contributor.

The Health Officer will be subject to the leave and travelling allowance rules relating to Government servants laid down in the Civil Service Regulations. He will be a whole-time officer and will not be allowed to take private practice.

Applications will be received up to the 15th July, 1914.

Applicants should state age, nationality, qualifications, experience, etc., and address their application to—

F. W. KENNAWAY, Esq., I.C.S.,
Deputy Commissioner and President,
Municipal Committee, Lahore, India.
2044

WANTED.

WANTED Two SCALE CLERKS Rs. 25—30 per month. "L. Co." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2741

WANTED for High School qualified LADY TEACHERS for lower classes also CLERK. Apply to Box No. 624, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2743

WANTED QUALIFIED MIDWIFE without doctor— for confinement case in July—in Bears-Bears, C. P. Apply to Box. No. 612, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2712

WANTED immediately a Cotton Keeper (Hindu or Parsi) for a local mill. Only those possessing good experience of mixing should apply to Box No. 623, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2742

WANTED a passed MID-WIFE for Viramgam Dispensary on a salary of Rs. 30 per month, along with house rent. Apply to CHAIRMAN, Dispensary Committee, Viramgam, with testimonial. 2739

ENGLISH NURSE desires post at once, Good needlewoman, delicate baby or infant, from the month preferred. Indian Gentleman's family not objected to. Apply Box No. 622, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2738

AN EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN will pay Rs. 60 p. m. for Board and Lodging with European family in Apollo Bunder. Apply S.S. Florence House, (ground floor), Apollo Bunder. 2736

WANTED an English LADY TEACHER daily for 2 hours for two children ages 9 and 7 at Cumballa Hill, English, Music and if possible French. Apply to Box No. 620, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2734

WANTED immediately a GUJERATI MEDICAL MAN to purchase an established Dispensary in Panchmahals. Reasonable offers accepted. Apply to Box No. 616, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2724

WANTED—A graduate and an intermediate passed, as Assistant Masters for Christ Church Coll. Sch., Cawnpore. Christians preferable. Salaries according to qualifications.—Apply to THE MANAGER, with copies of testimonials stating salaries expected. 2052

WANTED a LADY DOCTOR, Graduate perferred, for service in the Chhota Udepur State, Rewa Kantha Agency. Apply stating terms and qualifications to

DEWAN,
2084 Chhota Udepur State.

WANTED by an Experienced Carder and Spinner at present employed at Home as Carder and Spinner (Teacher of Cotton Classes) Teetotaler; will pay his own passage, can be in India at 15 days' notice. (Apply Stating Terms.) to 3333 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2690

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for a leading Life Assurance Company.

One CLERK capable to control Office correspondence; salary from 40 to 70 according to qualifications.

Four CANVASSERS on good salary and commission. None without previous experience need apply. "INSURANCE" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2717

WANTED—A HEAD Clerk with experience of office work and a good command of English, and he must have passed at least the B.A. standard. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, according to qualifications.—Apply with testimonials and references to THE HOME SECRETARY, Rampur (State) U. P. 2047

WANTED—A B. Sc. as a teacher in the Maharana High School, Dholpur, pay Rs. 50-5-60. Must be strong in English and Mathematics, fond of games.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received till 15th June, 1914, by the JUDICIAL SECRETARY, Dholpur State. 2043

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for reserve duty in Mewar State for one year, salary Rs 60 per mensem, and house rent Rs. 5 whenever not provided with free quarters.

For further particulars apply to

THE RESIDENCY SURGEON, MEWAR,
2094 Udaipur, Rajputana.

WANTED ASSISTANT MASTERS at the Daly College, Indore, salaries Rs. 100—10—150 and Rs. 80—10—120.

Preference will be given to trained Teachers with a good knowledge of Hindi who are athletes. Candidates already in employment should apply through their superior officers.

For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore, C. I. 2042

WANTED a qualified HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Office of the Superintending Engineer, and Secretary, P. W. D. Rajputana, on a salary of Rs. 90—6—120. Must be well up at computing and designing. A man with a school of arts training preferred. Twelve months' probation. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, P. W. D., Rajputana, Mount Abu. 2041

A TEMPORARY DRAFTSMAN is required for the Office of Garrison Engineer, Kirkee, who must be able to prepare working drawings from sketches. Pay Rs. 40 p.m.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Military Works, Poona.

J. L. MEYER, Major, R.E.,
Asst. Comdg. Royal Engineer, Poona.
2040

FOR SALE.

BELSIZE CAR 16 H. P. 4 Cylinder in perfect running order and condition. Complete with hood, wind screen, lamps Taximeter all ready for the road. Bargain. Apply at once to the CITY GARAGE, Ramport Row, Fort. 2692

BUNGALOWS, COTTAGES, and HOUSES TO BE LET IN POONA.

No. 15 Elphinstone Road.
No. 3 Parbatti Villas.
No. 12 S. P. Lines Cottage.
No. 152 Valentine Lodge.
No. 6 Prince of Wales Road.
No. 1994 Convent Street.
No. Stanton Road.
Doubled storied Bungalows on Arsenal Road.
No. 130 Bund Cottage.
No. 1 Parbatti Villas.
No. 15 S. P. Lines.
Bounty Hall, Civil Lines.

BUNGALOWS and PLOTS FOR SALE in healthy localities. Apply:—

J. D. COOPER,
House Agent,
2592 Poona.

TO BE LET.

TO LET. Offices, Hornby Road, above the West End Watch Co., second floor rent Rs. 40/- and 45/-. Apply on the PREMISES. 2723

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple, Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box. No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of the following on 3rd June, 1914, at Belgaum:—

1. Teak Pole and Fuel Coupes.
2. Right to collect Hirda, Shigekai, Cinnamon, Gum, Honey and Wax, Silk Cotton, Karanj Seed, Tumri Leaves, and Grass from Kurans in parts of the Belgaum Division.

E. M. HODGSON,
2057 Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum.

NOTICE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY OF BALAJI SHAMSET STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

BY ORDER of and under instructions from Messrs. NAROTAM MANJI and PARMANAND CHATOORBHUJ proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers, will sell the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written by Public Auction (unless a previous acceptable private offer is received) on the premises on 13th day of June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), The said property has been mortgaged to Mr. Manilal Goculbhoy Moolchand by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of February 1910 and made between the said Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji of the one part and the said Manilal Goculbhoy Moolchand of the other part but a Reconveyance and Release from the Mortgagee will be obtained prior to completion.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys to the said Narrotam Manji and Parmanand Chatoorbhuj the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji at their Offices Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned auctioneers.

Private offers in writing for purchase of the said property are hereby invited, which offer may be sent to Messrs. Little & Co., upto the day previous to the aforesaid date of Sale but the said Executors do not bind themselves to communicate their acceptance or non-acceptance of such offer orally or in writing.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of Balaji Shamset Street in the Registration Sub District formerly of Mandvi and now of Bombay in the Town of Bombay containing by admeasurement 115 square yards and one half a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 591 Street No. 49-51 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by a sweepers passage, on the North by Babaji Shamset Street, on the West by House No. 591 secondly hereinafter described and on the South by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said proving executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji and

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land or ground messuage tenement or dwelling house thereon standing and situate on the South side of the Balaji Shamset Street in the Registration Sub District formerly of Mandvi now of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 50 square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 590 Street No. 41-47 and bounded on the East by the said house No. 591 firstly hereinbefore described on the West by the property of Purshotum Laxmidas on the north by the said Balaji Shamset Street and on the South by the property of Purshotumdas Laxmidas and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji, and the aforesaid firstly and secondly described premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 523 New No. 2555 Old Survey No. 3203 and New Survey No. 2/1911.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1914.

LITTLE & CO.
Attorneys to Narrotam Manji and Parmanand Chaturbhuj, proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji deceased.
2595

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON having claims against the late HENRY EDWARD JOHN PORTER, Foreman-painter, Carriage and Wagon Dept., Great Indian Peninsula Railway, should forward the same without delay to Walter Darby, 3 Queen's Mansion, Prescot Road, Fort, Bombay, the duly constituted Attorney of Beatrice Emily Porter executrix of the deceased. 2735

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of MANAGER, Superintending Engineer's Office, General Branch, salary O. S. Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300 by annual increments of Rs. 10.

The applicants should state their qualifications and age. Those possessing experience in P. W. procedure and practice will be preferred. None need apply whose mother tongue is not Urdoo. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for six months.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the Undersigned not later than 15th June, 1914.

A. T. MACKENZIE,
Chief Engineer,
H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D.,
2058 Hyderabad, Deccan.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, Romer and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Pestonji Byramji Lala and Bai Hirabai, widow of Dinshaw Sorabji Bhaya, the present Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 10th day of July, 1882, and made between Dinshaw Sorabji Bhaya of the one part and Cowasji Byramji and Maneckji Merwanji of the other part, and in pursuance of the power reserved to them in the said Indenture of Settlement, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th day of May, 1914, at 4 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house thereon standing with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay on the West side of Bazaar Gate Street, within the Registration Sub-District of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards but by a recent admeasurement said to contain two hundred and ninety-two and a half square yards be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground rent under Old Nos. 402, 402 and 403 and New No. 5415 and under Old Survey No. 248 and 249 and under New Survey No. 9254 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 19 and now under No. 28 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the house formerly of Hormasji Pestonji Bottlewalla, and now of Edalji Hormasji Pestonji Bottlewalla, on or towards the South by the house formerly of Framji Pestonji Khambatta, and now of Burjorji Byramji Engineer, on or towards the East by the Bazaar Gate Street and on or towards the West by the house formerly of Nanji Sadger Bania and now of Rustomji Framji Khuras.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, Romer and Co., Attorneys for the Trustees at their Office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th May, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

84-86, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 29TH MAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On FRIDAY the 29th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Reay House" opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture (some pieces by John Roberts) comprising of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back side-board, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, marble top tables, tiled teapoys, rich engravings, handsome sweet toned iron framed cottage piano by John Brinsmead, London, in perfect order, solid brass and iron bedsteads, clothes and gown presses mirror door single and double almiras, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, set of encyclopaedia, clothes basket, reclining sofas, bentwood chairs, rich glass and porcelainware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. H. Kingston, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th May, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MACHINERY MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

SALE OF MILL MACHINERY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, by order of Messrs. Greeves Cotton & Co., and on account of whom it may concern, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1914, at their Sale Rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following Mill Machinery manufactured by Messrs. Howard & Bullough, Ltd.

6 Roving Frames of 182 spindles each.
7 Twist Ring Frames of 348 spindles each.
9 Weft Ring Frames 368 spindles each.

Catalogue containing specifications may be obtained from the undersigned.

Machinery will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

Above Machinery has not been unpacked and is in cases as received from England.

The small part of the goods are lying in the Godown of the Vendors at Poona Street opposite Princes Docks and the greater part on the ground of the Bombay Port Trust at Frere Road, Mody Bunder North, near the entrance to the Ferry steamers.

The cases can be inspected at any time on or before the day of sale at the above premises.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can only be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th May, 1914.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES BENZOLINE LAMPS, 6 CASES MIRRORS AND LOOKING GLASSES, 10 CASES SCHOOL SLATES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co. will, under instructions from Mr. K. C. Marrott, Sole Agent for Messrs. E. Daffern & Co., and on account and at the risk of the below noted parties, sell off by Public Auction in the Old Coats' Depot of Messrs. E. Daffern & Co., at Hornby Road, No. 201, opposite to John Roberts & Co.

6 Cases Benzoline Lamps.

On account and at the risk of Alimahomed Shariff, Fancy Goods Merchant, Bombay:

6 Cases Mirrors and Looking Glasses.

On account and at the risk of Lalajee Parkajee Belgaum:

10 Cases School Slates.

On account and at the risk of the office concerned:

15 Cases of Royal Cigarettes, about 6 hundred thousand, manufactured by Cope Bros. & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

The above stuff will be on view from Tuesday the 26th instant at the above premises.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Bombay, 28th May, 1914.

HARDINGE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

MAHAMMEDI MAHAL.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITE DEALERS AND OTHERS.

Private offers for the sale of entire stock in one lot of photographic requisites, shop furniture and fittings etc., of Messrs. D. M. DUKLE & CO., at Hummum Street, Fort, will be considered by the undersigned.

HARDINGE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Mahammadi Mahal.
Dhobie Talao.
Bombay, 28th May, 1914. 2726

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on TUESDAY the 2nd June, 1914, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following building:—Building Street Nos. 54A Case No. 31 Soparibag Road.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 28th May, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED, OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel, a quantity of condemned, old and unserviceable stores such as empty iron drums, empty paint kegs, varnish tins, kerosine oil tins, empty acid jars, watering canes, galvanized iron bath tubs, buckets, platform and street lamps, cast iron brackets, weighing machines, circular and pit saws, teakwood commodes, lavatory, tanks flushing with fittings, lamp scrap, tin scrap, augers screws, spanners, wrenches, hammers, pickaxes, cast iron and wrought iron scraps, coir mattresses, gunny bags, dorcas and old tarpaulin pieces, broken furniture, water portable and oil tanks, empty casks, chimneys and shovels, kerosine oil cases, empty packing cases, casks of hoops and staves, old Manilla rope, glass scrap, kutchra carts, insulators with bolts, oil casks, hand pump with fittings, woollen and cotton cloth cuttings, gramophone with records in a teakwood cabinet, vacuum gauges, scales with weights, rubber cuttings and scrap, one lot of files, old iron safe, copper utensils, and wire scrap, bells, brass couplings and cocks, books of the First Aid Manual, books of sorts belonging to Lonawla School, electric bulbs, leather hose pipes, India rubber gas pipes, leather cuttings, leather scrap, zinc scrap, enamelled ironware, medical instruments, office clocks, copying presses, old records,. etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, belonging to Khimji Vishram Jaitha and removed from the Apollo "B" Godown, on account of the concerned.

About 900 full pressed bales of Bengal, Broach and other cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May, 1914.

Ramchandra Govind & Son.

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs. a.
Todd's Rajasthan 2 vols ..	7 8
Gustave Le Bon: Psychology of Revolution	7 14
Raymond Poincare: How France is Governed	5 10
E. B. Mitford: Japan's Inheritance. The Country, Its People and their Destiny	7 14

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AMUSEMENTS.

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TO-MORROW
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6.30 TWICE NIGHTLY **10**
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GRAUS BROS.
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One of the most SENSATIONAL Turns ever performed on a Musical Hall stage.
"LES ROIS DE LA PERCHE"
—THE OPERATIC SOPRANO—
MISS
MARIE QUINTRELL
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Australian Nightingal
MISS
SELMA BRAATZ
SELMA BRAATZ
The Electric Spark
The Greatest Lady Juggler
in the World assisted by
Madame Braatz.
OUR STAR FILMS
THE MIRROR OF DEATH
OUR COMEDY
TURKEY TROT TOWN

Prices of admission to 1st Show:—
Rs. 2, 1, As. 8, 6, 4. and Boxes Rs. 10.
ADMISSION TO 10 P.M

Orchestra Stalls Rs. 3 and 2, Dress Circle Rs. 2, 1, Boxes Rs. 15. Back Seats 8 as. 6 as. & 4 as. Children half prices to Stall Circles and 8 as. seats to 1st show only.

NOTICE.

Every Saturday until further notice there will be no **10** o'clock Show. But instead there will be a MATINEE at **4-30** and the usual show **6-30.**

PLAN AT S. ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)
6-30 Twice Nightly. **10**
To-night Last Night of
Miss SELMA BRAATZ
The World Renowned Lady Juggler.
FERRY CORWEY
AND THE
STAVORDALES
TO-MORROW
Miss CLEO PEEL
American Soubrette and Commedienne.
Miss MARIE GODWIN
The ever Popular Soubrette and Dancer

EMPIRE THEATRE
Fort, BOMBAY.

LAST CONCERT
OF
GAUHAR JAN
OF CALCUTTA
A special programme of
BHAIRVI & QAUVALI SONGS.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5 and Rs. 3
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PLAN AND BOOKINGS AT THE THEATRE.

THE EXCELSIOR.
Gen. Manager **Mr. James McGrath.**
To Night
MARCEL AND BELL.
Acrobatic Dancers, Contortionists and Tangoists.
DAN CLIFFORD
The Super-Comedian.
MISS JESSIE WILTON
"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"
ALSO
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Contralto-Vocalist, from the leading London Concerts.

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Terms to suit all classes.

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BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.
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ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 27.

A slight disturbance from the Bay is crossing the coast near Chittagong this morning, causing moderately heavy rain in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The chief rainfall amounts are:—Toungoo, one inch; Kyaukpyu, one and a half; Akyab, three; Silchar, three-quarters; Cherrapunji and Cox's Bazar, two; Chittagong, three; Narayanganj, one and a half.

The temperature remains high locally and in Jacobabad the maximum was 126 degrees yesterday, a reading which had been recorded previously but never exceeded.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Assam and Eastern Bengal.

Earthquake Report.—A shock of great intensity at its origin about 4,000 miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 8-4 p.m., yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess except at Karachi; night temperature is also above normal at Ajmer and Jaipur. Jacobabad reports a maximum temperature of 126°.1 in the shade yesterday.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is higher than usual in Central India West, north Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar; night temperature is also above normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme eastern districts and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess; minimum temperature is also above normal at Saugor, Amraoti and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Local thunderstorms have occurred in the Madras Deccan. In Malabar rainfall has been fairly general but very light.

Local rain is likely in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY the 27th of May 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total fall Dec. 1st to date.	Rainfall. Variation fall Jan. 1st to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	97.7	82.0	71	..	11.55	—0.57
Do. (24h)	95.4	83.0	95	..	4.54	—0.49
Jask				..		
Muskat				..		
Do. (24th)	106.5	90.6	78	..	2.41	—0.29
PUNJAB—						
Multan	118.4	86.4	52	..	1.86	—0.08
Rawalpind	109.1	70.0	33	..	16.48	5.16
Lahore	115.1	79.0	39	..	5.62	1.27
Sirsa	115.3	78.4	23	..	3.01	0.43
Ambala	109.7	81.1	37	..	5.62	—0.75
Delhi	110.0	85.8	41	..	2 92	—1.09
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	113.9	89.9	47	..	1.49	—0.76
Mainpuri	112.3	86.3	44	..	3.37	0.58
Jhansi	108.6	85.8	23	..	1.82	—0.37
Cawnpore	109.2	84.7	49	..	2.67	0.32
Allahabad	110.6	86.5	41	..	3.55	1.08
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	126.1	84.0	61	..	2.45	1.06
Karachi	88.1	78.6	81	..	2.11	0.48
Ajmer	111.3	88.4	28	..	2.79	0.75
Jaipore	116.1	86.6	18	..	1.08	—1.02
Kotah	116.0	86.6	18	..	1.62	—0.05
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Buni	103.8	77.2	74	..	1.04	0.44
Dwarca	89.6	81.7	85	..	0.40	—0.29
Veraval	86.1	79.6	88	..	0.11	—0.41
Rajkot	100.8	78.8	79	..	0.17	—0.53
Bhavnagar Port	110.8	81.0	84	..	0.04	—0.75
Surat	99.9	81.5	73	..	0.04	—0.41
Ahmedabad	110.4	80.6	72	..	0.95	0.47
Deesa	112.0	76.8	66	..	0.19	—0.50
Ne-much	114.7	83.8	46	..	0.88	—0.55
Indore	110.8	81.4	58	..	1.69	0.45
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	110.8	81.7	54	..	8.02	4.83
Saugor	111.4	86.8	21	..	2.83	—0.13
Hoshangabad	115.1	86.0	36	..	2.52	0.27
Khandwa	112.1	84.3	60	..	1.26	—0.26
Akola	115.1	85.5	49	..	2.10	—0.22
Amraoti	114.8	87.0	42	..	3.02	0.43
Nagpur	115.6	87.9	27	..	5.53	2.06
Chanda	113.5	84.4	34	..	6.50	2.64
Raipur	110.9	84.1	48	..	5.55	2.01
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.2	82.8	73	..	0.15	—0.79
Ratnagiri	91.1	82.9	71	..	0.08	—1.08
Mormugao	91.8	82.5	74	..	0.38	—2.47
Karwar	89.8	82.7	76	..	0.20	—3.46
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.7	79.1	58	..	1.40	—0.16
Ahmednagar	106.9	74.8	47	..	0.69	—1.42
Poona	98.8	75.6	60	..	0.21	—2.19
Sholapur	108.0	80.2	55	..	0.56	—2.80
Bijapur	104.4	76.1	69	..	0.44	—2.84
Belgaum	94.5	71.3	73	..	2.91	—3.94
Aurangabad	108.9	76.5	53	..	2.08	—0.06
Nizamabad (Indur)	113.9	87.1	45	..	0.91	—2.10
Hyderabad	107.8	79.9	73	..	2.58	—1.29
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	93.6	81.1	69	0.01	2.96	—6.83
Calicut	92.1	81.1	83	0.10	5.47	—8.44
Cochin	89.9	79.7	82	0.12	15.39	—10.20
Colombo	87.7	80.4	82	0.01	47.24	—0.39
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	103.8	85.2	69	..	2.75	—5.70
Pellary	106.2	68.3	67	0.30	1.70	—3.24
Cuddapha	100.0	81.5	52	..	5.59	—1.09
Madras	102.2	84.7	61	..	30.79	8.30
Bangalore	95.1	71.1	71	..	7.03	—2.07
Coimbatore	97.5	76.0	64	..	5.51	—4.07
Trichinopoly	101.5	82.8	58	..	12.47	—1.48
Negapatam	101.5	82.8	78	..	54.91	23.00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 27th May 1914 was 30.004 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 126 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26th May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	Inches	29 788
Temperature of Air	degrees	87.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	79 7
Dew Point	"	77 2
Relative humidity of Air	"	0 730
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counting = 10)		3 4
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	92 2
Minimum do do	"	82.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW,SW,WSW,WWSW
Movement of Wind do	miles	114
Fall of Rain	Inches.	0.00
Total fall during month	"	0.00
Do. do. year	"	0.15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th	"	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	May	h m	ft. in	ay	h m	ft in
W	27	m 0 5	28 3	27	m 6 4	15 7
		1 4 a	25 8		7 6 a	19 10
Th	28	m 0 43	28 1	28	m 6 39	15 8
		1 41 a	25 5		7 43 a	20 0
F	29	m 1 21	27 9	29	m 7 15	16 1
		2 21 a	25 4		8 22 a	20 1
S	30	m 2 7	27 4	30	m 7 55	16 9
		3 4 a	24 9		9 9 a	20 0
Su	31	m 2 59	26 11	31	m 8 43	17 7
	June	3 51 a	24 7	June	10 11 a	19 9
M	1	m 4 9	23 7	1	m 9 44	18 5
		4 42 a	23 3		11 21 a	19 2
Tu	2	m 5 28	24 8	2	m 11 0	19 3
		5 38 a	26 4			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 27 (Wednesday)	Sunrise 6h. 2m.	Sunset 7h 10m.
" 28 (Thursday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 10m.
" 29 (Friday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 11m.
" 30 (Saturday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 11m
" 31 (Sunday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 11m
June 1 (Monday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 12m
" 2 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 12m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, June 1st 7h 33-0m. p.m.; Perigee, 6th, 4-5h a.m. Full Moon 8th 10th, 48-3 m. a.m. Last Quarter 15th, 7h, 50-0m. p.m.; Apogee, 18th 2-4h, a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 9h, 3-2m. p.m.

KNIGHT'S DAUGHTER AND UNWELCOME LOVER.

LADY'S STORY OF CLERK'S MIDNIGHT VISIT.

A strange and amusing story of a man's early morning visits to the house of Sir J. D. Linton to see Sir James's daughter was told at Marylebone when a well-dressed clerk, Frederick G. Chard, aged twenty-eight, of Highbury, was remanded on a charge of disturbing the inhabitants of Sir J. D. Linton's establishment at 141, Haverstock-hill, by ringing the doorbell without lawful excuse, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Miss Nellie Linton, daughter of Sir J. D. Linton, stated that about two years ago the accused became known to her by sight through residing at a boarding-house opposite. He used to watch her from a window and try to make her acquaintance, but she ignored him.

Then he disappeared for about two years. On Wednesday, however, he called at her house at nine o'clock in the morning, and wanted to see her, but the maid said she did not live there.

At half-past one the following morning he returned and rang the bell and knocked at the door. Her maid, from a window, asked him what he wanted, and he replied, "I want to see Miss Nellie Linton. I am his Majesty's inspector."

Next morning he called again at half-past seven and as she still refused to see him, he returned in the afternoon, when he was given in charge by her father.

Replying to Mr. Plowden, witness said that she had answered some of his letters.

Mr. Plowden: Oh! And what was the tenour of the correspondence? Was it affectionate, or was it cold?—Oh! some of his letters were ridiculous. Mine were quite cold. I did not want to have anything to do with him.

Mr. Plowden: Were his letters love letters?—Yes, they were rather inclined that way.

What was the object of the letters?—I think he was in love with me.

And you were cold and snubbed him?—Yes.

Wouldn't have anything to say to him?—No.

Mr. Plowden: Then he stopped for two years, and having tried the effect of absence, and finding that his ardour did not cool, he came again. But you still don't want to see him?—Miss Linton (emphatically): No, I don't.

The prisoner mentioned that he was an old friend of Miss Linton. All he wanted was to see her. He had been suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Mr. Plowden: But you called at 1-30 in the morning. Is that the time you expect to see a young lady, especially against her will?

Mr. Plowden directed that prisoner should be remanded for medical examination.

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LIPTON'S PROVISIONS
HAM
BACON
CHEESE
COFFEE
COCOA
BISCUITS
JAMS
GOLDEN SYRUP
FRUITS IN SYRUP
SAUSAGE
BEEF DRIPPING
AND
GENERAL GROCERIES
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THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

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85-37½ APOLLO STREET.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 27th

S.S. City of Birmingham	Haughton	Karachi May 25
S.S. Sardar	Weeks	Busreh May 17
S.S. Kassinga	Exford	Colombo May 23
S.S. Clan Maclean	Williamson	Glasgow Apr 21

DEPARTURES.

May 27th

S.S. City of Birmingham	Haugton	Marseilles & Liverp.
S.S. Keelung	Mackenzie	Karachi
S.S. Logician	Yebtes	Haure & Dunkirk
S. Ujina	Abbott	Calcutta etc

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S. S. Solfels	Schmidt	Hamburg Bremen vi Karach.
S. S. Uhenfels	Weyhansen	Calcutta via Rangoon
S. S. Saigon Maru	Yamagnchi	Kobe
S.S. Budrie	Turnel	Busreh via Karach
S. S Kasara	Gulliner	Do.
S. S. Barjora	Oconner	Persian Gulf viaKarach

The following vessels began to load yesterday

Steamer	Iran	for	Dunkirck
,,	Bahrein	for	Aden

* To arrive

S. S. City of Birmingham:—The City Line steamer City of Birmingham, 4,838 tons, Captain W. Haughton, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, which port she had left on May 25, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons Captain M. Weeks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on May 17, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kassinga:—The steamer Kassinga, 2,923 tons, Captain Exford arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she had left on May 23, with ballast.

S. S. Clan Maclean:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, 2,952 tons, Captain Williamson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, which port she had left on April 21, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Birmingham:—The City Line steamer City of Birmingham, 4,838 tons, Captain W. Haughton, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ujina:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain A. E. Abbott, sailed yesterday for Calcutta etc., with a passenger cargo and passengers.

S. S. Solfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Solfels, 3,641 tons, Captain P. Schmidt, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Uhenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Uhenfels, 3,568 tons, Captain B. Weyhansen, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Rangoon, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Saigon Maru, 3,511 tons, Captain, T. Yamaguchi, will sail to-day for Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

S. S. Budrie:—The Arab steamer Budrie, 1,613 tons, Captain J. E. Turnel, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo and 40 passengers.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain B. J. Gulliver, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barjora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons Capatin E. W. Oconnor, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Lahore.—"The Ellerman Line S. S. "City of Lahore" homeward bound arrived at Plymouth on the 23rd instant."

S. S. City of Lahore:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Lahore homeward bound arrived at Plymouth on the 2rd instant.

P. DOCK.

Wednesday, May 27th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Colenso	Branton	J. F. & Co
B.	Bassano	Boxhall	J. F. & Co.
C & E	Schildturm	Steineri	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & F	Chupra	Whittingham	M. M. & Co
F.	Pentakota	Stewart	M.M. & Co
H.	Lawo	Wheeler	D. M. K
I.	Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	O. S K
N	Kalimba	Webb M.	J. F. & Co
O	Budrie	Mathews	Arab Steamer
P.	Baron Cowdor	Caskie	W. & A G. & Co
Q.	Annan Maru	Hakimura	O. S. K

V. DOCK.

1	Solfels	Schmidt	W. & A. G. & Co.
2	Barjora	Connor	M.M. & Co
3	Quebra	Tomas	R. N. & Co
4	Netherly Hall	Jones	K. N. & Co
5	Penhallow	Home	Hill Son & Thomas
7	Silverdale	Mc.Leod	D. N. & Sons
8	Firenze	Merlo	Rubattino Line
9	Wachtfels	Rupers	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	Clan Chattou	Pill	J. F. & Co
12 & 13	City of Calcutta	Elliot	K. N. & Co
14	Dwark	King	M. M. & Co
16	Kasara	Gullener	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Macedonia	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. & Co
4	Habsburg	Huber	A. L. S. N. Co
6	Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co
6.	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
7	Malay Maru	Sukawa	O. S.K

H. W. A. D.

Bahrein ..... Ternei ..... Arab Steamer

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Bandra	Mande	M. V. & Co.
Benbrook	Jenkins	W & A. G. & Co
Birchfied	Ormston	T. M. & Co
Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
Homayun	Courteen	T. M. & Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Knight Bachelor	Kendall	T. M. & Co.
Kassinga	Exford	W. & A. G. & Co.
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Linga	Curtbush	M. M. & Co
Marienbad	Bednars	A. L. S. N. Co
Nanerio	McDougall	K. N. & Co
Okla	Maples	M. M. & Co
Orange River	Andrews	T. M. & Co
Osarda	Mills	M. M. & Co
Oneoto	Ohlsey	V. S. N & Co
Palwan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Quilos	Foss	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Roxburgh	Harrison	C. M. & Sons.
Saint Michel	Mc. Curdy	M. M. Shoostri.
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Sardar	Weeks	H. M. Soostri
Tauyabi	Kass A. M.	Ewat & Co
Uhenfels	Weyhanson	W. & A G. & Co.

EXPORTS.

May 27, 1914.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia (s) 1 package woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co.; 14 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 107 cwts. sandalwood roots, Sorabji Nowroji and Co.; 26 cwts. bees wax, G. Nathoobhoy and Co.; 20 cwts. colombo roots, P. H. Dosal and Sons; 80 bales hemp, M. Adamji; 1 bundle woollen carpets, Army and Navy Co-operative Society.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Calcutta (s) 4,000 cwts. wheat, 1,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Chattou (s) 500 tons manganese ore, Schroder Schmidt and Co.; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 220 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co.; 1,000 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Clan Chattou (s) 78,229 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR RIGA.

Bessano (s) 400 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

FOR HULL.

Irem (s) 2,140 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Irom (s) 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., 625 cwts. myrabolums, S. Cooverji and Co.; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Chupra (s) 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 220 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 7 bales sowri cotton, Kiddle Reeves and Co.; 1,000 cwts. rapeseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

Penhallow (s) 55 bales cotton, Soloman Brothers.

Schildturm (s) 55 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schildturm (s) 228 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 440 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Solfels (s) 440 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wachtfels (s) 330 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,381 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 cwts. ground nut oil cakes, Darabsha and Co.; 3,230 cwts. ground nut oil cakes, R. Jivandas and Co.; 440 bales cotton, A. Blaschcek and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Solfels (s) 3 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Wachtfels (s) 550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Wachtfels (s) 90 Nos. empty cylinders, Coutts and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg (s) 1 bale cotton, The Bombay Company, 2 bales cotton, H. Blaschcek and Co.; 10 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Habsburg (s) 7 cwts. cloves, 1 pot koolfa oil, 2 pots rosa oil, A. A. Rahim.

FOR GENOA.

Silverdale (s)100 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 25 tons old iron, S. Allibhoy; 100 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

Firenze (s) 306 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Firenze (s) 52 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kasenga (s) 1 case cotton and woollen carpets, J. R. Maxson; 310 cwts. gum kadaya, R. Damji and Co.; 570 cwts. gum kadaya, 312 cwts. turmeric, 25 cwts. gum alibanum, 10 cwts. cardamons, M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Kasenga (s) 550 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Saigon Maru (s) 60 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 92 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 30 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 240 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Annan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Annan Maru (s) 750 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Annan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Annan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 550 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Annan Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Assaye from Shanghai, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—200 cases cassia, 19 cases peppermint crystals, 6 cases peppermint oil, 560 bundles rattans, 325 packages roofing felt, 230 coils rope, 157 cases 28 baskets glass bangles, 2,000 bags rice, 1,040 cases fire crackers, 280 bags sago, 688 bags sago flour, 42 bags sticklac, 390 bundles lubricating oil. 12 bundles paints, 133 cases canned fruits, 122 cases canned salmon, 932 bags greenbeans, 107 cases 7 bundles gum benjamin, 195 cases preserves, 5 bales 10 bundles provisions, 20 bags c. seed, 60 bags starinseed, 90 cases refined camphor, 100 packages 300 bags sugar candy, 9 bundles tarpaulins, 8 bundles canvas, 1,894 bags betelnuts, 100 bags dry ginger, 364 cases 79 half chests tea, 90 cases umbrella materials, 351 bars 5 boxes silver. 11 cases cotton goods. 6 cases cotton and silk goods, 415 cases 13 chests silk goods, 38 bales waste silk, 306 bales 87 cases 5 boxes silk, 24 cases silk yarn.

S. S. Uhenfels from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—78 boxes 17 packages clocks, 33 cases painkiller, 1 case cigarettes, 1 case locks, 18 casks caustic soda, 193 barrels rosin, 25 bundles tiles, 1 cask ivory, 562 cases 1,615 barrels lubricating oil. 13 cases 40 kegs paint, 37 cases 100 bales paper, 100 cases quaker oats, 9 cases soap, 30 half barrels grease, 300 cases wax, 1,167 bales 32 cases cotton goods.

S. S. Knight Bachelor from Cardiff, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—9,657 tons coal, 276 tons coke.

DERAILMENT ON E. I. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TUNDLA, May 27.

The deraliment of an up goods train at Jaleswar delayed the down Punjab Mail four and a half hours, the up express five and a half and the down express seven and a half hours.

CABLE LETTERS.

GROWING POPULARITY OF NEW SCHEME.

The cable-letter scheme has now been in operation for a month, and each successive week-end has seen an increase in the number of cable-letters received at and despatched from Bombay.

In the week-end during which the scheme was inaugurated the number of messages sent and received was only 50, but by the next week-end the innovation had become more generally known, and there were 92 messages, while in the third week-end the number rose to 157, of which 131 were sent from Bombay and 26 received from Home.

Then last week-end there was a further increase in the number of messages, the total being 171 as against 157. The number of messages received here from Home was 48, and those sent were 123, of which 32 were booked at Bombay. In these 171 messages there was a total of 4,414 words.

The cost of these cable messages is five annas per word with a minimum of 20 words, and they must be despatched so as to receive the sending office not later than Saturday night. They are despatched during the week-end when the cables are not fully on use, and are delivered to the addresses on the following Tuesday.

No figures are allowed, and most of the messages sent are, therefore, of a private nature. The messages sent and received this week-end average slightly over 25 words each.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 26th

Consols 2½ %	74¼—1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.19½unchd
Rentes 3 %	86½plus ¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20.50—½
Bar Silver Spot	26 1-16 plus ¼
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 3-16 plus ¼
Closing Tone of silver:—Rise caused by India & China buying	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½25-32 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £	150,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88½ plus ¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	2½unchgd.
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	3 3-16unchd.
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3½unchgd.
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	2½unchgd.
,, 7 day market loans	2½unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May, 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	—
,, ,, to Continent	—
Futures at New York July	12.87unchd.
Futures at New York Oct.	12.41 plus 4
Advanced early on bullish private crop reports and declined partially under realising.	
Spot Cotton at New York	14.20plus10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13½unchgd,
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady	
Futures at New Orleans July	13.34plus5
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.24plus5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.86½plus½
Silver Commercial Bars	56½plus½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 26th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
,, Sales on Spec & for Exp.	500
,, Sales Of East Indian	100
,, Imports	8,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Quiet firm	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Holders firm	
Mid. Americans	7.63plus7
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.30 lus5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July 12.91plus7
	Oct. 12.42 ,, 5
New York Official noon call	July 12.97 ,,10
	Oct. 12.47 ,,10
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July 13.36 ,, 7
	Oct. 12.42 ,, 5

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.J.	7.28plus 8
J.J.	7.11 ,, 8
J.A.	7.10 ,, 8
A.S.	6.96 ,, 7
S.O.	6.76 ,, 9
O.N.	6.67 ,, 9
N.D.	6.60 ,, 9
D.J.	6.58 ,, 9
J.F.	58 ,, 9
F.M.	6.58 ,, 8

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool, May 26.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" quiet prices firm	
Tone "Cloths" steady prices firm	
Weft American 54's	11¾
Weft Egyptian 80's	17
Tone "Yarns"	steady
Weft Egyptian 32's	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10¾
,, 32's B.	10¾
,, 36's W.T.C.	10¾
,, 36's B.	11
,, 42's	11⅝
,, American 60's	15
,, Egyptian 60's	16½
,, ,, 80's	20½
Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7.8½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8.2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2 8.4
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends.	2.0⅜
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	12.10½
40's Bannermills Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11½
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool	5.13-16
Buyers or Sellers	nominal
Months	May-June.
Water Twist American 30's	10½
,, ,, ,, 40's	11½
Mule ,, ,, 40's	11½
,, ,, ,, 50's	13½
,, ,, ,, 60's	15
,, ,, Egyptian 40's	16⅜
,, ,, ,, 50's	16½
,, ,, ,, 60's	17 7-8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, May 26th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June; London sellers	37¾—½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London sellers Dull	37⅜—⅛
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers May June Dull	34¼—½
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal, New South Wales sellers May-June; unchanged	37½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpor 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no sellers.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers.	54¾—½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers Quiet	50½—½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkerk done Easier	51½—⅝
Linseed Calcutta May-June, London, sellers Easier	49 3—60d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Hamburg sellers Easier	45⅝—½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull sellers Quiet	£6-6-6—6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63 3-16 plus 1-16
Copper Braziers unchanged	£77½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11-9
Arrivals:—"Steinturm"	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August; opened steady closed quiet unchgd	13
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India still quite neglected	
German Beet-root 88 % sellers August (newmonth)	9.9½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; unchanged	9.8½
Tone.—Opened steady closed quieter	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers June-August; quiet unchanged	13.7½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. Crop finished.	
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.5½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.6½
Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11.9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	11.10.1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; Buyers firm 2.10pl.1

London, May 26th.

SUGAR CROP.

G. ded Estimate of the Cuban sugar 0,000 tons.

HIMELY'S amended Estimate of the Cuban sugar crop is 2,530,000 tons.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 27th May 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Banks.
102 bars Silver.	2,25,000	San Francisco.	Hongkong.
5 Sovs.	2,10,000	Jeddah	Comptoir.
5 boxes gold and sovs.	2,03,520 / 70,065	London.	Mercantile

EXCHANGE

The market continues quiet but steady with little business doing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d.
T.T. ready	1	3 15–16
D.D. mail	1	3 15–16
T.T. forward, August	1	3 31–32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 5–32
,, ,, forward, June	1 4	⅛ to 5-32
,, ,, 6 m-s ready	1	4 5–16
Francs 3m-s ready		169½
Marks ,, ,,		138
60 days Hongkong		141¼
,, Shanghai		189
,, Japan		150½

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was ⅛ up both for ready and forward, the rates being 26 1/16 and 26 3/16 respectively. The rise was due to India and China buying. The local market opened at 76—6 for ready and the Settlement and has advanced 4 annas during the day; closing as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	76	10	0
1st Settlement	76	10	0
2nd Settlement	76	10	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 25th May 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	57*	67,515
B. B. & C. I. Railway	55	66,743

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood firm to-day and a rise of about annas two was registered during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-11-6 gradually improved and closed at Rs. 95-13-6 (sellers) for the 29th May delivery. The rate for the next delivery stood about annas three and a half in. 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102-10.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill share market stood almost unchanged to-day. David stood at Rs. 487½ and Fazulbhai to Rs. 440.

Standards remained unchanged at Rs. 1,030.

Madhavji were quoted at Rs. 1,025. Maneckji Petit shares were placed at Rs. 1,650 and Morarjis at Rs. 2,270.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,637½ Badham Piles were placed at Rs. 93.

Tata Iron Steel ordinary shares kept firm at Rs. 79 and deferred at Rs. 143. Gujrat Railway shares were placed at Rs. 106. Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood quiet at Rs. 229.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Broader market, some selling. A little American straddle buying of new crops. Manchester market quiet; business in Manchester and elsewhere checked by the advance. Crop accounts mixed. We think at present level market has discounted bullish conditions and condition of crop. General weather conditions somewhat improving." (New York):—"Some liquidation. Considerable selling for a reaction, but cotton well absorbed." (Egyptians): Our correspondent cables:—"At the end of last week heavy rains have fallen at Roseires. Nile is rising."

Gruning:—"Advanced owing to continued bad weather. The feeling here is bullish."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Quite possible market may advance further if Agricultural Bureau Report is very bullish, but believe it to be prudent to sell out longs, if with profit, to guard against surprises."

Charles Williams:—"The market is being manipulated in New York for May position. Rains much needed in Atlantic States. The feeling here is bullish."

A further small rise is reported in the American market except in the July position in New York, which was unchanged. May futures in New York were 8 points up and Spot 10 points up. No private estimates of the average condition of the crop have so far reached us. During the past 10 years the highest average condition for the month of May was in 1911, viz., 87.8 (crop 16,138,000 bales), and the lowest in 1907, viz., 70.5 (crop 11,572,000 bales), the average for the decade working out at 80.4.

The local market opened rather steadier, fine Khamgaon Akola June being Rs. 224 and July Rs. 227/28. A small business has been done in this description, but otherwise there has been little doing for forward delivery and prices close practically unchanged New Crop is quiet but steady with a small business passing in the bazaar. Ready cotton is steady with a moderate demand by exporters and mills.

The following private cable has been received this evening:—

A. Stern and Co.:—"Texas, Oklahoma crop accounts unfavourable. We are having too much rain."

There is a rumour in the market that a corner will be attempted in fine Khamgaon Akola for July delivery.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	..	..	216	..	Jan. 1915
M. G. Bengals	..	..	226	..	,,
Do.	..	..	207	..	June
Do	..	..	209	..	July
M.G. Khandeish	..	..	212	202	June
Do.	..	..	215	205	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	..	..	254	..	Jan. 1915
Do.	..	..	225	..	June
Do.	..	..	230	..	July
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	236	March 1915
Do.	..	..	271	..	June
M.G. Muttia	..	..	208	196	,,
Do.	..	..	211	199	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	252	June-July
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	252	,,
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	247	,,
M.G. Compta	..	..	..	275	,,
M.G. Miraj	..	..	..	282	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Barely Steady
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	7.25—3
J.J.	7.09 ,, 2
J.A.	6.8 ,, 2
A.S.	6.94 ,, 2
S.O.	6.74 ,, 2
O.N.	6.65 ,, 2
N.D.	6.58 ,, 2
D.J.	6.56 ,, 2
J.F	6.56 ,, 2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	15	6	R T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	15	0	,,
White De i, May	5	15	3	,,

Linseed:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	1	6	R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p	
Brown Cawnpore	8	4	0	B. T
Yellow Caw pore	9	11	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	9	14	0	R T.

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet,

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
35 % Bold White	56	0	0
Black Kutni	45	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations :—	Rs.	a	p.
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p.
July August	7	4	0 R. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready	10	5	0	B. T.
May	11	0	0	R. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
Madras ready	34	0	0
Guzerat ready	33	8	0
Forward	7	0	0 R T

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p
Berar	25	0	0
Guzerat	24	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday.

Cotton	13,946	Bales.
Wheat	14 538	Owts.
Linseed	17,489	,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	7,366	,,
Gingellyseed	628	,,
Poppyseed	4,353	,,
Groundnuts	1,986	,,
Castorseed	6,340	,,
Rice	34,232	,,
Myrabolams	6 707	,,
Cottonseed	43,845	,,
Mowraseed	61	,,
Gram	3,433	,,
Jowar	8 387	,,
Maize	Nil.	,,
Barley	468	,,

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

In the Calcutta share market to-day a favourable feature was the general nature of the business reported. The transactions included:

Coal.—Baraboni 13½; Basanti Oakdeme 1¾; Bhuskajuri 18½; Ghusick and Muslia 15¾; Gopalichuck 8½, Industry 8½, Minto 29½; and 29½; Phularitand 5¾; Raneegungo 22½; Sendra 14; Teetulmoore 9¾.

Jute.—Barnagore (ord.) 62; Delta (ord.) 123; Kanknarrah (ord.) 189; Northbrook (ord.) 12½.

Tea.—Eastern Cochar 101, Hatickira 24½; Loobah 40; Singell 57¾.

Miscellaneous.—R. Scott Thomson 9½.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

FARQUHARSON—May 11th, at Haloya, Peradeniya, the wife of George Fraser Farquharson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DICKINSON—HACKETT—May 12th at St. Peter's Church, Fort, by the Rev. A. L. Keith, Robert Edmund Hayes, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dickinson, to Olive Elsie Mason, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hackett.

DEATH.

COHEN—May 12th, at his residence, 9, Wood Street, Aaron A. Cohen, aged 72 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee of Bombay Corporation, 1-15 p.m.

Baroda Tramways Company. Extraordinary General Meeting, 17-18 Elphinstane Circle, 4 p.m.

Public Lecture by Mr. C. Jivanjdas, M.A., in English on "The Evolution of Life and Form" at Shri Krishna Lodge, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-3
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

May 27.

181 Signalling Class.—Thursday 28th May 1914; The Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters on Thursday next the 28th May 1914 at 6-45 p.m.

182 Arms & Equipments.—All Members should return their Arms and Equipments to Head Quarters as early as possible.

183 Tranfers.—No. 357 Corpl. J. E. Killeen No. 2 Company is transferred to the Reserve from the 26th May 1914.

(Sd.) R.C.D. GRAHAM Captain R.A. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, CIE, VD, Commanding.

May 28.

364.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Friday, 29th, "F" Co. Class Firing.
Saturday, 30th, "C" Co. Class Firing.
Sunday, 31st, "E" Co. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m

365.—Bugle Band. Until further orders the Bugle Band will parade during the non-drill season on the first and third Mondays in each month.

366.—Arms. All Arms taken away from the Ranges by members must be signed for. Those in possession of arms so taken will return them to Head-quarters without delay.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain, Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March .....“Bavarda” .....Starke.
Overture .....“Masaniello” .....Auber.
Valse .....“Un peu d'Amour” .....Silesu.
Selection ...“The Count of Luxembourg” ... Lehar.
(a) Serenade from Suite ...“Americana” ... Thurban.
Sketch from Suite ...“Americana” ...Thurban.
Selection .....“Princess Caprice” .....Leo Fall.
Polka de Concert “Les Chanteurs Hongrois” ...Michiels.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of passengers by the P. & O. mail steamer Macedonia on Saturday:—

Mr C Allan, Mr E F Allum, Miss Vivia B Appleton, Mr A Ariza, Lt Col H F Askwith, Lt Col A and Mrs Barton, Mr P N Barucha, Miss Agnes R Blinn, Mr A Braithwaite, Mr J Brandford, Mr A F Brook, Miss Bruce, Mrs Cobban, Mr and Mrs Corweys, Mrs H J Crewvin and child, Mr A J Danger, Mr L H G Darling, Mr C R Darlington, Mrs Darlington, infant and nurse Mr J Debou, Mr D H Desaibhai, Mr K Djamdjian, Hon Mr Dunlop CIE Mr H R Edwards, Mr Emile Eggenshuyler, Mrs Elmes, Misses Enthoven, Mr C H Fairhurst, Mr A F Ferguson, Major E A Fitzerland, Mr J M S & Mrs Forbes, Major J J Fox, Mr S Gaddum, Mr T P Ghose, Mr B C Ghose, Mr H Gifford, Capt. J. Gould, Lt Col S B Grimston, Mr W H Hall, Miss E Hambleton, Mr H R & Mrs Hambleton, Miss Hambleton, Miss Harkness, Mr F G B Hawkin, Miss Horsfall, Mr P G Huddleston, Mr J A Wellie, Mr R Lewis, Mrs Lewis and two children Mr A Lindsay Houston, Mr K S Macdonald, Lt Col D W MacEwen, Lt Col C L Macnab, Mrs Madoc, Mr R Marnie, Mrs Frank Martin, Mr G D McLellan, Mr H R Morga, Miss Morgan, Mr B B Mothivala, Mr J Muir, Sir Frederick Nicholson, KCIE, Mr A J Norton, Mr E J Owens, Mr J Perrow, Mr Pinto, Capt D A Rashbotham Mr John Reed, Mr V Rey, Major E T Rich, Miss C Russell, Mr H Sauderson, Capt E H Saunders Mr J Schulman, Mr S Sen, Mr Phiroze & Mrs Sethna, Miss Sethna, Mr J F & Mrs Severin, Mrs Severin, Mr Singh, Mr A & Mrs St. Clair, Mrs W R Stewart, Col A Symonds, Mr H B Tiden, Mrs Tiden two children and infant Mrs A E Torrens, Mr J D Veraswamy, Mr W Wallach, Mrs Watt, Mr and Mrs L E Stuart Williams, Mrs William, Lt Col C N C Wimberley, Mr Udhavdas and two native servants, Mr W Donald, Mr W F MacGwrie, Lt Col F W Caton, Mr W Barclay, Mr J D W Cameron, Dr H D Kanga Mr W Evarts, Mr H L Mortimore, Mrs Eyre Lloyd, Mr C H H Philpot-Brookes, Mrs W J Birnie, Mrs MacGregor, Mr A J M Nicol, Mr A Somerset-Leeke, Mr G K Shirke, Mr T Kolkar, Mrs A Hall, Mr E D Mitchell, Mr Ward, Capt M R H Crofton Lt Col A H Baldwin, H H Prince Mangalsinghi Vijayasinghi Kumarshri Bhavanagar, Hon Mr B N Basu, Mrs Donald and child, Mr W L Miskin, Mr D J Greenshields, Lt Col C Gozling, Mrs Barclay, and two children, Mr & Mrs Pandole, Capt T J Mitchell, Mr G L Duncan, Mr W Eastham, Mrs A P Goldney, Miss Macleod, Mr C H O Wedgwood, Mr Banerjee, Mr A Bodner, Mr K D & Mrs Wadia, Mr M M Bhagvat, Miss G Tedman, Mr G Crouch, Mr and Mrs Pymn, Mrs W S Delamain, Mr D G Chichester, Mr Melville, Leslie, Hon Sir Herbert Carnduff, Lady Carnduff, Mr D M Inglis, Miss W M Aldridge, Miss Mathews, Mr H W Gawthorne, Mr Godfrey, Mrs A R Wilkinson, Lady Craddock, Mr B Sorabjee, Mr A Lee Wood, Mr F Hearson.

Miss Stather Dunn, Mr J Anderson, Mrs. N. Wainwaring, Mr Reilly, Mr Ambajirao Pandhre, Mr C M Mehta, Mr N C Demetriadi, Mr D J Sharp.

A MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE.

Mr. C. Jinarnadas M. A., will lecture in English at Shrikrishna Lodge, Caval St., Kalbadevi, this evening at 6-30 p. m (S.T.). Subject:—"The Evolution of Life and Form."

The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

CITY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a. m. on Wednesday, 13 attacks and 12 deaths from plague and 2 attacks and 1 death from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 93 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 103 and on that of 1912, 109. There were no cases of cholera reported on Tuesday. The plague attacks were reported as follows:—Worli 2, Parel 2, Umarkhadi 1, Dhobi talao 1, Bhuleshwar 1, Walkeshwar 1, Mazagaon 1, Tarwadi 1, Byculla 1, Sewri 1, and Sion 1.

SUICIDE AT KAMATIPURA.

A grim discovery was made by the police yesterday, on the second floor of a house in the locality of Kamatipura. It appears that one Bhima Keroo, a Hindu painter, residing at the house in question, noticed an obnoxious smell about the place, and after a while, as the smell became worse, he informed the police. The latter forced open the door of a room on the second floor, and on entering, found the dead body of a man named Rama hanging by a rope from a bar of the window. The body was in a state of decomposition. Mr. N. P. T. Lattey, held an inquest on the body yesterday when the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL COLLISION.

A serious collision occurred on Tuesday evening, in Ormston Road between a Shigram and labour cart, and resulted in the death of the coachman of the Shigram. Gopal, the coachamn, was driving his master's carriage along Ormiston Road towards Colaba, when a labour cart came up from the opposite direction and collided with the carriage. Gopal was thrown off his seat and fell on his head. He was picked up in an unsconscious state, and removed to hospital, where he died the following morning from the injuries he sustained. The driver of the labour cart got off with very slight injuries.

THE WEATHER.

NO SIGN OF MONSOON YET.

Yesterday was a very hot and stuffy day in Bombay, cooling breezes only being encountered here and there, and when one was out of range of them it was difficult to move about at all without perspiring The temperature was 92.2, and humidity also was high.

All that most people are anxious for now is the coming of the monsoon, but it seems as far away as ever, for though fresh south-westerly winds continue at Colombo, the rainfall is small and conditions are not favourable to an advance of the monsoon current.

On Tuesday the extraordinarily high temperature of 126 in the shade was recorded at Jacobabad. This figure has been recorded previously but it has never been exceeded.

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE AT MYSORE.

TO BE HELD DURING BIRTHDAY WEEK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 27.

The Judicial Conference proposed to be held during birthday week in Mysore, will take place on the 10th and 11th June. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, Judicial Councillor, will preside over the Conference which will be attended by all the District Judges in the State, the Judges of the Chief Court, and the Subordinate Judges in Mysore City. Senior practising lawyers, some retired officers and also Deputy Commissioners will also attend.

The object of the Conference is to bring about an exchange of views between officials and non-officials with a view to minimising delays in Civil and Criminal administration, and generally to secure smoothness of judcial administration.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Clems charged one Alec Goodman with being a vagrant.

The accused was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT BY A LAD.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged a Mahomedan lad named Satar Ahmed, aged 13, with stealing currency notes and cash, of the value of Rs. 300.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was employed as a servant by a neighbour of the complainant, Sakur Guni. On the 22nd instant the complainant went out, leaving the cash and notes in a box. Next day he missed the cash and notes and also found that the accused had disappeared. Two days later the complainant saw the accused seated in the second-class compartment of a railway train at Church Gate Station. He seized him and took him to the police, who, on searching him, found a second-class ticket for Ahmedabad and Rs. 269 on him.

The accused was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

A CASE AT BANDRA.

Gulu alias Gulam Hoosein Karmalli, a Khoja of Malad, in Salsette is at present undergoing his trial in the Court of Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, on a charge, under sec. 363 I. P. C., of kidnapping a minor. Sub-Inspector Kulkarni, of Thana, is conducting the prosecution, while Messrs. Kharbari and Dabholkar are for the defence.

From the deposition of Miss B. A. Engineer, M.A., L.L.B., Secretary of the Seva Sadan Society it appears that a minor girl by the name of Baya, who is a Hindu of the Maratha caste, and a boy, Chaitu, were sent to her by Mr. Wales, the late Collector and District Magistrate, Thana, on the 6th June, 1912, and were received in the Home for the homeless and kept till the 12 inst. when the girl was handed over to Mrs. Nursimbhai, the wife of a Brahmin Civil Engineer, of Malad, who had taken a particular fancy to her.

Mr. Nursimbhai, said the girl Baya and the boy Chaitu were taken under his care in January last from the Malad Seva Sadan. The girl was given the new name of Mirabai in her new home. She was missed about the beginning of this month, and was away for five days before the police brought her back to him. As soon as the girl was missed diligent search was made for her, and he subsequently made a complaint to the Sub-Inspector of police.

Baya, a healthy-looking girl, stated that she knew the accused, and when she was at play with Chaitu, the accused went up to her and gave her sweemeat to eat. After this at the solicitation of the accused, made through his servant, Sukur, Baya went to a hut. A few days later she was taken to a dharamsala, and kept there till the police fatched her away.

The case is proceeding.

TAXI-DRIVER ACQUITTED.

A COLLISION AT MAYO ROAD. CORNER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was resumed on Wednesday of the case in which Charles Manson, a taxi-cab ddriver, was charged with rash and negligent driving, thereby endangering human life, and with colliding with hack victoria No. 649. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji defended.

The case for the prosecution was that victoria No. 649, was driving Mr. B. K. Pantaki and Mr. Frank, a ticket collector on the G. I. P. at about 12-30 a. m. the 2nd instant along Hornby and Esplanade Roads. When the carrage reached Museum West, it turned into Mayo Road, which was under repair, when a taxi-cab driven by the accused, with two passengers, approaching from the opposite direction, dashed into the gharry, injuring the horse so severely that it had to be shot subsequently.

The defence story was that the accused was driving two passengers from Malabar Hill to the Yacht Club. The accused sounded his horn as he approached the scene of the accident, when the complainant's gharry, which was travelling on the wrong side of the Esplanade Road, crossed Mayo Road at right angles in order to get on the right side. The vehicles approached each other a few feet from the temporary barrier erected by the Municipality to mark the portion under repairs, and the accused in order to avoid a collision with the body of the gharry, turned sharply to the right and it was surmised that the complainant with the same idea in view turned to the left, the taxi colliding with the horse's fore leg and shaft of the gharry. It was urged that even if the taxi had been more on the left of the road, the collision would have occurred, only sooner.

His Worship, in acquitting and discharging the accused, said there was negligence on the part of the accused,—as there was contributory negligence on the part of the complainant,—but not such as to bring him under the Act.

The cotton crop of India 1913-14, according to the Report issued by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence of India, is estimated at 5,201,000 bales of 400lbs, each, an increase of nearly 13 per cent. on last year's crop. These are the largest figures ever returned and to them must be added some 1,000 bales estimated as the production in native States that make no returns.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

Replacement of the fixed aerial by a new moveable aerial is now to be made at Allahabad, Delhi and Jutogh wireless stations.

Regarding the town planning lectures and demonstrations which the Madras Government is arranging nothing has been decided and the matter is still under consideration.

The following I. M. S. postings are settled:—Captain Dickson to be Agency Surgeon, Muscat, vice Captain Little, who becomes Agency Surgeon, Gilgit, relieving Captain Franklin who becomes Civil Surgeon, Dera Ismail Khan.

The house at Chandernagore of Rash Behari Bose, the absconding accused in the Delhi Conspiracy Case, which is under a police guard by the French authorities, was broken into by thieves on Friday last, and some brass utensils valued at Rs. 30 were taken away.

From the return of the net income and expediture of British India, for eleven years 1902-3 to 1913-14, it appears that the net revenue which was £43,209,470 in 1902-3, rose to £60,362,268 in 1912-13. The corresponding figures of expenditure were £40,141,476 and £57,254,634. In the eleven years the net land revenue increased from 19½ to 23 millions, and the net taxation receipts from 20¼ to 26 millions. The largest increase on the expenditure side was on account of civil services, the figures having risen from 16 to 25½ millions.

A Parliamentary Return issued on the motion of Mr. King says that the operations of the Abor Expenditionary Force lasted from October 1911 to April 1912. The object was to exact reparation for the murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson by the Minyong Abors of the Dihang Valley. The tribe was completely subdued after two or three small actions. About 2,500 troops and 400 military police were employed, and the expedition cost the tax-payers Rs. 21,60,000. The British Treasury made no contribution towards the expenditure.

The final forecast of wheat crop for 1913-14 places the total estimated yield at 2,643,475 tons which is 10 and 12 per cent. below the quinquennial and decennial averages respectively. But in the opinion of the Director of Land Records, the above is an under-estimate, and he thinks the actual outturn is probably not less than 3,000,000 tons. In the Native States the outturn is 428,095 tons last year and the increases represents a betterment of 13 percent. The net exports in 1913-14 aften deducting seed consumption are estimated at 841,096 tons against 1,129,230 tons, but the Director considers the estimate might be raised to 900,000 tons and the balance available correspondingly reduced.

The Deputy Secretary attached to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras at present, is in charge of the work relating to the Judicial and Public Departments but it follows from his position of subordination to the Chief Secretary that the more important papers in these departments have still to go to the Chief Secretary. Under arrangements which will come into force about the end of August, when the fourth Secretary is appointed the latter will be independent of the Chief Secretary, and will take over charge of the work now done by the Deputy Secretary. It is stated that the chief department which will be transferred to the new Secretary, will be the Judicial. He will also take over a portion of the public department, the remaining portion being transferred to the local and Municipal secretary who will also hand over his educational work to the new Secretary.

ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

TOO FEW GUNS.

The history of recent wars has shown how increasingly prominent is the "role" which Artillery plays on the modern battlefield, writes the "Madras Mail." In the Franco-German War of 1870, for instance, the number of casualties due to the German guns was 5 per cent. of the whole. In Manchuria, 1904-05, on the other hand, this percentage had increased to 25. No authentic history of any of the recent Balkan campaigns has yet appeared, but all eye-witnesses were agreed that the effect of the Greek, Bulgarian and Servian guns was such as to be largely, perhaps even mainly, responsible for the Ottoman "debacle." In India, this question of Artillery is of special importance. All regular armies possess a small arm at least as good as, and frequently better than, the British. Even the North-West Frontier tribesmen possess to-day probably at least twenty times as many modern rifles as was the case in the last great rising in 1897.

Moreover, fighting in their own familiar mountains, with all the cunning and agility of born craftsmen, they fight with great advantage. It is only by the aid of our Artillery that we can adjust the balance, and it is unfortunately the case that we are hopelessly deficient in guns. No doubt a good many figure in the Army List, but it must be remembered that only a proportion of the total is available for active trans-frontier operations. It is a fact that even for a campaign against the tribes, such as might any day occur, we have too few guns.

As regards greater operations against a more civilised-foe, our Artillery deficiencies are still more apparent. The British Expeditionary Force maintains for each of its six War Divisions three Field Artillery Brigades, one Howitzer Brigade, and a Heavy Battery; a total of no less than 76 guns per Division. Foreign Powers, as a rule, have about the same proportion of guns to rifles, though some have already more, and the general tendency is undoubtedly to work up to something like 100 guns per Division.

In India, on the other hand, our War Divisions possess only one Field Artillery Brigade and two Mountain Batteries each, a total of only 30 guns per Division. Moreover, the mountain guns are frequently never seen by the Division to which they will belong in war, being stationed in another area. There is no doubt whatever in the minds of all soldiers who have studied this problem, and having special regard to the conditions around us, that the Army in India is insufficiently provided with Artillery, its proportion of guns to bayonets being merely one-half to one-third of that which obtains in every other Army in the world.

SPORTING NEWS.

EMPIRE DAY RIFLE SHOOTING.

PROVISIONAL SCORES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

The provisional scores in the Empire Day Rifle Cup Competition, teams of forty a side are as follows:—

Fourth Battalion, King's Royal Rifles.

Rawalpindi	2740
38th Dogras, Malakand	2644
Royal Marine Artillery, Portsmouth,	2632
26th Punjabis, Hong Kong	2480
84th Punjabis, Rawalpindi	2468
24th Punjabis, Nowshera	2456
Second Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, Lansdowne	2436
Second Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment	2432
29th Punjabis, Chaman	2376
10th Hussars Potosefstroom	2308
62nd Punjabis, Cawnpore	2264
35th Sikhs, Rawalpindi	2244
First Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, Baklon.	2236
43rd Erinpura Regiment	2236
Malay States Guides	2220
6th Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra..	2200
69th Punjabis, Jhelum	2164
Second Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, Belgaum	2248
H. M. Gunboat Pembroke.	2140
2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, Mhow	2132

THE AMERICAN CUP.

LAUNCHING OF THE NEW SHAMROCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

The Countess of Shaftesbury launched the new Shamrock at Gosport to-day.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF POLO PONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 27.

The English polo ponies have arrived in good condition.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

Derbyshire beat Notts at Chesterfield by five runs.

Leicestershire and Worcestershire drew at Worcester, the former leading on the first innings.

TENNIS AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 27.

In the final of the ladies' singles cham-

In the final of the ladies' singles championship tournament at Simla, yesterday, Mrs. Gracy beat Mrs. Ryder—6/0,—6/4.

EMPIRE DAY AT MATHERAN.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

(From a Correspondent.)

The annual prize distribution to the boys and girls of the Matheran Vernacular School, took place on Empire Day as usual. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, presided on the occasion and Mrs. Mudholkar distributed the prizes. The recipients were little children belonging to all classes and castes, a very large number coming from the depressed classes.

Rao Bahadur Mudholkar addressing the gathering, said that it was a very happy idea to celebrate the birthday of the late Queen Victoria by such a function. The distribution of prizes and often of clothes and other presents to the school children on Empire Day directed their attention to one of the most benificent features of the British Rule. Mr. Mudholkar proceeded to say that the political, economical and moral advance of India depended upon the spread of education far and wide among all communities and classes. The Government had done much in this matter, especially during the last three years when large grants, recurring and non-recurring, had been made for the promotion of education in all its banches, higher, secondary, primary and technical; and it might safely be counted that more and more funds would be applied to this purpose from the public revenues. But the field of works was so vast and the numbers to be reached so large that the resources of even a great government would not be fully adequate to meet the requirements of India. Unless far larger funds came from the people themselves the great work of making education universal could not be fully performed. The Hindu people were essentially charitable and lakhs and lakhs were being spent every year. But an indiscriminate application of this charity had brought about the creation of a large class of idle, lazy beggars who lead a most unprofitable existence and did no useful work for the society which maintained them. Charity in India required to be properly organised and directed into proper channels.

Captain W. N. F. Higginson, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been transferred to the 1st Battalion at Madras and will arrive from England about the middle of next month.

"BACHELORS WEDDING.'

A NOTABLE RACE HORSE.

PURCHASED FOR BOMBAY.

A telegram from London states that Bachelor's Wedding, a four-year-old chestnut colt, by Tredennis from Lady Bawn, has been purchased for Mr. Byramji Rustomji's stable, the price being 2,000 guineas. The colt is to be shipped to Bombay per Anchor Line steamer sailing on June 26th.

Bachelor's Wedding is probably the most classy racing thorough-bred ever imported to India. As a three-year-old he put up some excellent performances at Home, the most notable being, when he beat Cantilever at Newmarket in a canter over 1¼ miles at even weights.

"MAJORS" EIGHT WIVES.

A MYSTERIOUS ADVENTURER.

Further exploits are narrated of the mysterious Major Henry Cecil Fitzgerald, the adventurer of lordly habits who shot himself some days ago in a London hotel because he was pressed for money. At the inquest it was stated that he was divorced last November in Munich from a rich woman whom he married earlier in the year under false pretences. This, says the "Daily Mail," appears to have been but one of many matrimonial adventures.

In 1902 "the Major" became a member of the Blenheim Club, St. James's-square, W., and he remained a member until the club closed in 1909, when he joined the Motor Club in Coventry-street. Mr. John Long, the manager and part proprietor of the Blenheim club, said to a representative of the "Daily Mail:"

"In either 1906 or 1907 Major Fitzgerald wrote that he would be away from London for some time, and asked that all letters for him should be opened. Bills were to be destroyed, but letters were to be kept pending his return. Among the letters which I opened were commmunication from eight women, who all seemed to be well educated. The letters were posted from different parts of the United States. These women wrote in terms showing that each regarded herself as the Major's wife. They were all piteous letters, reproaching him for desertion and asking for money to keep the home going. There were suggestions—most of the women sent three or four letters—that he had obtained all the writer's own money.

"One woman, who, I remember, wrote from Louisiana, begged him to come back, and said that she was unable to keep the secret of her marriage any longer from her parents. Another woman wrote that her little son was asking again and again when his dada was coming back. One of the wives wrote that she was starving.

"When the Major next came I told him that I had opened his letters as he had requested, and that from what I had read he seemed to have a lot of wives. He passed the matter off with a jocular remark. A little later a detective inspector from Scotland Yard called on me and said he was making inquiries about Major Fitzgerald at the instance of the Foreign Office in consequence of a communication from the Ambassador of a European Power. The Major, the officer stated, had proposed marriage to a Princess of an Imperial Family, and had given out that he was the next heir to the Dukedom of Leinster. I told the officer what I knew of the Major and about the letters sent to him by many women who claim that he was married to them."

Mr. Long added that Major Fitzgerald's conduct as a club member was irreproachable. He was a great card-player, liked to play for high stakes, and always seemed to have plenty of money.

At the inquest it was stated that Major Fitzgerald was not known in either the British or the American Army.

DRYING FISH NUISANCE.

ANGRY AMAZONS AT CHIMBAI, BANDRA.

Chimbai, Bandra, a seaside place which would make an excellent residential quarter is the home of a large fishing community who are in the habit of drying fish in thickly populated portions of the district, thus causing a serious nuisance. In consequence of numerous complaints, the Collector of Thana some time ago assigned a piece of open land on which fish was to be dried strictly prohibiting the Kolis from exposing fish to the sun outside this area, and the attempt to enforce this order very nearly led to a riot.

The order was from the first openly disregarded and further complaints from the residents of Chimbai roused the Sanitary Committee to more drastic action. Notices calling upon the fisher folk to abate the nuisance were treated with contempt and Mr. Framji Manekji Jussawalla, Head Inspector of the Bandra Municipality, under orders from Khan Bahadur Dr. R. R. Dadina Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, with a number of men from the Sanitary Department, proceeded to Chimbai. They were about to pull down the fish stakes, when the fishermen mustered strong, and, backed by their militant wives appeared to be about to attack the Inspector and his men, but he incidently withdrew, thus averting what might have otherwise moved a serious riot.

Mr. Jussawalla at once reported the matter to Khan Bahadur Dr. Dadina, who immediately requisitioned police assistance, and Sub-Inspector Kaikushroo Pestonji, with a number of policemen, accompanied the municipal party to the place. There they found a crowd of fisher-people whom they tried to bring to a reasonable frame of mind, but the women particularly were wild with rage and refused to listen to reason. Force had to be resorted to and a cartlood of dried and half-dried bombloes was removed to the Municipal Stores amid angry imprecations and gesticulations. Some of the *Kolis* were submissive, and these were given time to take away their goods.

FROM JUNE 1ST.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

As we have a large number of overdue shipments in, we find it imperative that our stocks must be reduced. We are, therefore, entering these new goods with our present stock and will—for a limited time only—hold a clearance sale. It must be clearly understood, however, this sale is not one in which we desire to clear off old or soiled goods, but a genuine opportunity for the public to obtain the very latest in Shirts, Ties, Socks, etc., etc., at unusual bargain prices. We reserve the right of discontinuing this sale at any moment we consider our stocks reduced to normal.

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, May 28, 1914.

THE FAILURE OF THE TRUST

We pointed out in our last article on the Improvement Trust that in the Fort Ward alone, which includes Colaba, the Health Officer had named thirteen large areas which were in such a pestilential condition as to demand immediate improvement. But, as a matter of fact, not a single one has hitherto been touched, including the particular area in Lower Colaba, called Koliwada, which was described not only as overcrowded but in a frightfully insanitary condition. We may now proceed to indicate other equally unhealthy areas in some of the other important Wards, which Dr. Turner considered required urgent improvement. Taking No. 2 District, the Health Officer observed that the following were the localities which "constantly suffered from plague and require remedies and rebuilding so as to make them fit for habitation." Of this the first was Mamdin Koliwada. This area, it may be said, was taken in hand and has been greatly improved. It was taken as an improvement scheme by itself. But beyond that no other localities suggested by the Health Officer have undergone any improvement to speak of. The areas referred to are (1) Argyll Road area; (2) De Souza Street; (3) Chukla Street, (4) Kolsa Street; (5) Memonwada Street; (6) Tava Lane; (7) Telwady; and (8) Hanuman Lane.

Of these eight, only Memonwada Street has been taken in hand and that more with the purpose of piercing through it what is called the "Eastern Avenue" than of really improving an unhealthy area. Of course, the improvement will take place, but only as a secondary object. Even that might not have been possible but for the fact of the Trust having had a windfall of 50 lakhs of rupees from the Imperial Government. But that contribution was in no way intended for the improvement of any specific area. It was given for general purposes. When an animated discussion took place on the Eastern Avenue scheme, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust was categorically questioned by members of the Corporation whether the contribution was in any way earmarked. He was not able to declare that it was. Even at his own Board the same question was put point blank, but no answer of an unequivocal character was vouchsafed. Dr. Turner even pointed out the particular houses in the particular areas named which were bad. But no attention whatever has been paid to their improvement, though he observed that "plague cases occur year after year in all the streets in Mandvi section, but by far the most infected streets are De Souza Street and De Souza Cross Lane, also Dariasthan and Garibdas streets, which are parallel and adjoining to De Souza Street which are almost as badly infected." Practically, therefore, save Koliwada and Memonwada, the Mandvi section has remained untouched, though it is notorious that plague first broke out there and year after year it is generally known to be the first locality whence plague spreads to other places, either north or south. District No. 3 is next treated in Dr. Turner's Report. This district is bounded on the north by the Khoja cemetery, on the south by the new Bengalpura, on the west by Imamwada Road, and on the north by Imamwada compound and Mogul's Mosque. It is a thickly crowded locality. According to the Health Officer it has "many damp houses, dark and badly ventilated. Some are separated from each other by narrow sweeper's gullies. The drainage is bad, ground and foundation of houses are saturated with filth and household refuse and it is always very badly infected with plague."

The areas he enumerates as insanitary are: (1) Old Nagpada; (2) Pathanwada; (3) Umerkhadi Cross Lane; (4) Umerkhady Road; (5) Parel Road; (8) Attar Gully; (7) Nishanpada Road; (8) Memonwada Compound; (9) Jail Road; (10) Valpakhadi; (11) Vandeker's Lane; (12) Nowrojee Hill north and south. Here it may be said that the only area acquired and improved is Nowrojee Hill. But apart from this locality all other areas, not contiguous to it, remain as plaguey as when the Health Officer advised the Municipal Commissioner to urge their improvement on the Trust.

Coming to District No. 4, we have the Dhobi Talao section which comprises Lohar Street, Marine Street, Girgaum Road, and Wellington Street. There is a considerable density of houses in these places. In many instances the drainage passes through the houses. There is the second area which is defined as "a blind street." There are tall houses and ventilation is stopped. This locality comprises (1) Dadysett Agiary Street; (2) Kolbhat Road; (3) Kalbadevi Road; and (4) Girgaum Road. It includes that narrow dirty and tortuous lane known as Cavel besides some Wadis which are a hotbed of pestilence. Dabooker's Wadi always shows a high plague mortality. So also is what is known as Khotachi Wadi. The next insanitary area is Fanaswadi. Besides Old Sonapur Lane, Tarwadi, Duker Wadi Nana's Wadi, and Burrow Lane. in the Bhuleshwar section there are the two Bhoiwada Streets and their adjoining cross lanes. The houses here are back to back with a long range of gullies and the drainage of the majority passes through the houses. Dr. Turner says: "Each house may be considered as a miniature village. Every room in these houses is a separate tenement." Kamatipura next arrests attention. It is one of the largest insanitary areas. The streets are well arranged but the quarter is immensely overcrowded. The houses are so situated that the provision of air, light and space "is reduced to a quantity below the standard requirements of health." But the Report must be read fully in the text to give the reader a complete idea of the state of thinge in Kamatipura. The soil is extraordinarily damp and water is found only a few feet below the surface.

It would be tedious and tiresome to lead the reader through all the other insanitary areas pointed out by Dr. Turner. They number over a hundred, and the condition of health in these localities may be imagined. But not one of these has been touched as yet, even after ten years, by the Trust! The reason is not far to seek. Had a survey of the comprehensive character which Dr. Turner submitted to the Municipal Commissioner been taken from the very start, and had a well digested plan been determined upon as to how each area should be improved, and which, being most insanitary, should be immedately taken in hand, we have no hesitation in asserting that, in the fifteen years during which it has been in existence, the Trust could have very satisfactorily improved the plague centres in the town from Colaba to Mahim, and that, perhaps, at even a less cost than five crores of rupees. Anyhow, the construction of the arterial streets, not being an urgent work, might have been allowed to stand over till the Trust had improved the localities indicated and reduced the mortality in those places. The money might have been in every way better spent, and there is not the least doubt the total mortality might have been considerably brought down. But the Trust blundered from the commencement and has gone on adding chapter after chapter to its first blunder. So that apart from the new areas with imposing buildings, the erection of which has incidentally brought about small improvements of a sanitary nature in their immediate neighbourhood, it has absolutely nothing to show that it has faithfully discharged the duty entrusted to it.

Notes of the Day.

The Progress of Egypt.

Lord Kitchener's Report on Egypt, which has just been issued at Home, will be awaited in this country with much interest and eagerness. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, both India and Egypt are passing at present through the usual stages of political apprenticeship, and some of the problems which are agitating the two countries are strikingly similar. Secondly, both are "cradles of civilisation" and their modern development on Western lines affords a spectacle of Imperial government which must surely be of fascinating interest to every man who possesses even a moderate degree of insight and imagination. Whether Lord Kitchener can be honestly congratulated on the "complete tranquillity" of the past year, which he records, is perhaps doubtful. The appearance of tranquillity is due to certain measures adopted by Lord Kitchener against the public expression of opinion and a strict and vigilant censorship of the Egyptian press, and it is difficult to judge how far such "complete tranquillity" is of a superficial character. So far, however, as there is any real well-founded political peace it has been brought about by the policy which has sought, in a tentative way, to associate the Egyptians with the Government of their country. The inauguration of the new Legislative Assembly in January last was an undoubted step forward. It gave the Egyptians a real form of representative government, with potential prospects and a more lively interest in the administration of their affairs than had hitherto fallen to their lot.

The New Chamber.

The new Chamber took the place of the Legislative Council and the General Assembly that were founded by the Organic Law of 1883. That law was an attempt at giving the Egyptian people some share in the Government, though Lord Dufferin, to whom it owed its authorship, deliberately withheld from the representatives of the people an effective voice and left the Government free to carry out its own schemes and intentions. Of course, in those days Egypt was in a state far too unsettled and far too backward, from the western standpoint, for the adoption of any other course to have been altogether prudent, and Lord Dufferin's main object was to give the country a foundation on which, as the atmosphere cleared and conditions improved, a more liberal form of representative government could be constructed. Of late years, however, owing to the spread of education a great change has come over the country, and although the percentage of literates has not yet conspicuously increased, the effects of the British occupation have begun to make themselves felt in the direction of a rise in the standard of the educated classes, and, as a natural consequence, there has been an increasing demand for a more active participation in the higher administration. The new Chamber, which has been created, is, again, as unlike the old institutions in regard to powers and composition as it is higher in tone and more promising in prospects. It has the right to initiate legislation, to discuss questions arising out of the annual Budget, and finally the most satisfactory feature of the new Assembly is the realisation by the electors of the necessity of real representation of their interests, as was evinced at the last election, when a considerable number of democratic and little known candidates succeeded in ousting aristocratic and influential Pashas from the very districts in which these Pashas had hitherto been the supreme political factors. This is one of the changes that illustrate the democratic advancement of the Egyptian people and their future political destiny.

Judicial Progress.

Another interesting Report on Egypt, to which attention may now be appropriately drawn, is that issued during mail week in London by Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, Judicial Adviser in Egypt. Sir Malcolm's Report is, as usual, instructive, indicating the remarkable progress of the judicial system in Egypt. Briefly, Native Courts have been multiplied, existing institutions have been strengthened, and the Mixed Tribunals have been greatly improved. The institutions of Cantonal Courts has, moreover, enabled the number of Summary Courts to be increased. During last year, we are told, thirty-one such courts were established, and two more are about to be set up in Cairo; a Central Tribunal was created at Mansura, one of the most important commercial centres of the Delta; and seven more Cantonal Courts were instituted, so that the native tribunals of Egypt will henceforward consist of eight Central Courts, ninety Summary Courts, twenty-eight Markaz Courts, and 235 Cantonal Courts. The general result of this rapid extension of the judicial system has proved, according to the Judicial Adviser, satisfactory, providing the people with a cheap and speedy system of justice, to which they have hitherto been strangers.

A Precarious Throne.

To-day's telegrams in reference to the situation in Albania emphasise more strongly than before the chaotic condition of that new-born Balkan State. The insurrection is evidently expected to assume a formidable aspect and shape and the despatch of an international force has become urgent. All the Powers concerned will probably act together, although Great Britain has not yet notified her decision, and Germany has given a conditional assent to the Austro-Italian proposal. But assuming that the European concert is preserved and the insurrection overcome by a superior armed force, the same difficulties of international administration will, in all human probability, be repeated. Indeed the problem is of the most complicated and obscure character, and, in spite of the Marquis de San Guiliano's optimism, the future appears to be full of uncertainty. It is much to be feared that the Albanian Throne will prove a most precaricus one, for, although separated in religion, the people, with but few exceptions, are united in a love of their country and in the wish that its independence and development should be assured. So far the Powers, as well as their representative, Prince William of Wied, have signally failed to give the Albanians that assurance. Moreover the cardinal considerations for any European ruler of Albania must be to stand altogether outside the foreign policy of any special foreign Power, and to give preferential treatment to the inhabitants of any special district. In both these matters the Mpret cannot be said to have succeeded, and it is extremely doubtful if any available European ruler can possibly succeed under the adverse conditions which Albania must continue to present for a long time to come. So far as Prince William is concerned, it is apparent that he has already gone a long way towards terminating a rule before it had hardly begun.

End of the Cotton Fire Enquiry.

The last public sitting of the Edwardes Committee appointed by the Government to enquire into the numerous cotton fires which have taken place at Colaba during the last two months took place yesterday, and, having completed the taking of evidence, the Committee will not now proceed to consider their report. During the enquiry, which has extended over twelve sittings, each of about two hours' duration, all sorts of theories as to the origin of fires and suggestions as to how to prevent future outbreaks have been put forward. Most of the evidence has been against the theory of incendiarism. Nearly all the witnesses have expressed the opinion that the fires have been due to natural causes, and only one witness put forward the opposite view. Many of the witnesses gave evidence in camera, and it is safe to assume that what they said and what took place while they were being examined was more interesting than was the examination of those who aired their theories in public. The report of the Committee will be awaited with interest.

The Stegomiya Mosquito.

The Government of India have recently set on foot investigations in the principal ports of India like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, etc., into the prevalence of stegomiya mosquitos, with the object of adopting measures to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into this country as a result of the opening of the Panama Canal. The results of all these local investigations are now being communicated to the Government of India. The Bengal Government deputed Major MacGilchrist to conduct investigations in Calcutta and his report is now before the Government. As a result of his investigations the Major lays the greatest stress upon the improvement of water supply and the abolition of cisterns and other receptacles that are likely to form breeding places for mosquitos. The Bengal Government have consequently written to the Calcutta Corporation impressing upon the latter the necessity of improving the water supply of the town by securing a high pressure service throughout the 24 hours. They also say that the question of prevention of breeding the mosquitos by the abolition of cisterns and receptacles of storing water is being considered in connection with the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

"Indian Industries and Power."

"Indian Industries and Power" for May has just been issued and maintains its usual high standard of excellence in regard to letter-press, photographs and printing. There are several contributions of more than ordinary interest such as on the textile industry, Bombay's new docks, and the opening of the Panama Canal, the last being illustrated with pictures of the more notable buildings which are to house the Panama Exhibition. The motor section of the periodical is particularly readable and contains a good deal of matter that will prove of special interest to Bombay readers. Mr. Walter Procter, of Marcks & Co., forms the subject of this month's "personalia."

Twenty Miles a Penny.

Recently there has been a great development in the way of aerial propulsion. This has been applied to bicycles, and motor launches, and the result has been altogether very satisfactory. Some time ago a barge was built in London which was propelled by an aerial propeller, and its extraordinary success has led to the construction of a similarly propelled tug-boat for British Guiana, where it will replace the slow method of hauling by mules. One of the greatest advantages of this new method of propulsion is the low draught, and, therefore, this kind of craft is adaptable to shallow rivers and canals. The inventors of this boat also propose to try this apparatus on ocean-going boats, and they hope to cross the Atlantic with its aid. By this propulsion a great economy in the saving of fuel is effected, and twenty miles on a pennyworth of fuel can be run. The dimensions of the boat for British Guiana are 30ft. in length and is equipped with a 16 h.-p. oil engine, and she, it is hoped, will be able to tow at four miles per hour a chain of twelve carrier-punts, each 28ft. in length with a load of four tons in each. One disadvantage is that when the wind is adverse, the aerial propeller cannot be made use of.

HOME RULE AFTERMATH.

COVENANTERS' THREATS

GOVERNMENT TO BE FORCED TO RESIGN.

LORD WINTERTON'S BOAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Earl Winterton speaking at Kingston said the British Covenanters were ready to send 16,000 riflemen to Ulster, but he believed that the Government could be compelled to resign by means of forceful demonstrations by tens of thousands of men surrounding the House of Commons.

COLONIAL SYMPATHY

SIR E. CARSON'S UTTERANCES.

Sir Edward Carson stated in an interview that he had been flooded with offers of help and money from America and the Colonies. The third reading of the Home Rule Bill would not make the slightest difference to Ulster. There was no more chance of the Bill's becoming effective in Ulster than of Mr. Redmond's becoming King of England.

LONDONDERRY QUIET.

Londonderry is quiet. The extra police leave to-day.

CONGRATULATIONS TO NATIONALIST LEADER.

Mr. Redmond has been inundated with telegrams from the United States and the Colonies congratulating him on the third reading of the Home Rule Bill.

UNION OF SCOTTISH ESTABLISHED AND UNITED FREE CHURCHES.

LORD BALFOUR'S MOTION ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

The Assemblies of the Scottish Established Church and the United Free Church are discussing the union on a draft of the Constitution prepared by the Established Church Committee.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, presiding over the Established Church Assembly, said it was almost unthinkable that the two churches having so much in common and working in the same fields could stand any longer apart.

The motion was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Dr. Young moved the adoption of the report in the United Free Church Assembly; also the appointment of a committee to continue the negotiations.

THE TIBETAN TREATY.

NOT YET SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

With reference to the Tibet negotiations Reuter learns that nothing has been signed and nothing can be signed except under the conditions which do not conflict with the provisions respecting Tibet comprised in the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907. These conditions must, of course, form an object of discussion with the Russian Government.

SEARCH FOR MISSING AVIATOR RELINQUISHED.

ADMIRALTY PAYS WARM TRIBUTE TO HIS SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

The Admiralty announcing the reliquishment of the search for the airman, Mr. Hamel, pays a warm tribute to his services as the foremost exponent of the art in Britain whose military consequence is continually increasing. Mr. Hamel's loss has been received with deep regret by the naval wing of the Flying Corps.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

It is now estimated that the Cuban sugar crop will amount to 2,508,000 tons.

DERBY RESULT.

KENNYMORE NOWHERE.

THREE OUTSIDERS CLAIM THE HONOURS.

BLUE RIBAND GOES TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Result of Derby:—

DURBAR THE SECOND 1
HAPSBURG 2
PETER THE HERMIT 3

RUN IN GLORIOUS WEATHER.

This year's Derby was favoured with glorious weather. Though the sun shone brightly the air was cool and thousands flocked to Epsom Downs to see the great race.

LONDON, May 26.

The betting on the Espom course, is as follows:—

2,000 to 200 against Brakespear.
5,000 to 250 Carrickfergus.
4,000 to 100 My Prince.
8,000 to 200 Dan Russel.

The result of the Derby will come somewhat as a surprise to most people, for, with just a trifle perhaps to the credit of Hapsburg, the three placed horses may be classed as rank outsiders. Later news may probably throw some light on the Kennymore fiasco, but really when all things are considered there was no justification from anything he had previously done to establish him as a 2 to 1 favourite in a race like the Derby over a stiff course of 1½ miles for youngsters like three-year-olds. Although Kennymore's conformation and general smart appearance have been much belauded by the critics at Home, we expressed a different opinion a few days ago when commenting on a photograph of his anatomy. Moreover, taking a line through Corcyra and Brakespear, there was every reason to presume that he only just managed to stagger home in the Two Thousand Guineas. A performance of this kind, to our way of thinking, was not sufficiently meritorious to place him on such a pinnacle of excellence, when there were dozens of other animals in the race to be reckoned with, who, though they might not be possessed of a turn-of-foot like Kennymore might be capable of rendering a good account of themselves when a longer distance than a mile had to be negotiated.

Durbar II is a French horse and had not run in England previous to his Derby essay, and he does not appear to have had much of a record in his own country having made no show whatever in the solitary race he took part in.

Hapsburg, who finished second has much better credentials to recommend him. As a two-year-old he won three races out of four, and on this form had a considerable following for the Two Thousand Guineas, but could only manage to struggle into fifth place. He is a brown colt by Desmond out of Altesse, and apparently required a bit of a journey to develop his latent merits.

Peter the Hermit, who ran third, is a chestnut colt by St. Petersburg from Carlin, and there is nothing in his past record which could lead one to suppose he was anything out of the common. He ran seven times as a two-year-old, and his best performance was a fourth in the Woodcote Stakes at the opening of the season.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	NAME AND OWNER OF WINNER.	Time: m. s.
1857	Mr. W. I'Anson's b Blink Bonny.	2 45
1858	Sir. J. Hawley's Beadsman	2 54
1859	Sir J. Hawley's Musjid	2 59
1860	Mr. Merry's Thormanby	2 55
1861	Col. Towneley's Kettledrum	2 43½
1862	Mr. Snewing's Caractacus	2 45½
1863	Mr. R. C. Naylor's Macaroni	2 50½
1864	Mr. W. I'Anson's c Blair Athol	2 43
1865	Count F. Lagrange's a c Gladiateur	2 46
1866	Mr. R. Sutton's a c Lord Lyon	2 50
1867	Mr. Chaplin's Hermit	2 52
*1868	Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown	2 43½
1869	Mr. J. Johnstone's a Pretender	2 52½
*1870	Lord Palmouth's Kingcraft	2 55
1871	Baron Rottschild's Favonius	2 0
*1872	Mr. H. Saile's remorne	2 45½
1873	Mr. Merry's Doncaster	2 50
1874	Mr. G. S. Cartwright's George Fredvrick	2 46
1875	Prince Batthyany's Galopin	2 48
*1876	Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisber	2 44
1877	Lord Falmouth's c Silvio	2 50
1878	Mr. W. S. Crawford's Sefton	2 56
*1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevys	3 2
1880	Duke of Westminster's Bend Or	2 46
1881	Mr. P. Lorillord's cirequois	2 50
1882	Duke of Westminster's a Shotover	2 45½
1883	Sir. F. Johnstone's St. Blasie	2 48½
1884	{Mr J. Hammond's St. Gatien {Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester	2 46½
1885	Lord Hastings c Melton	2 44½
1886	Duke of Westminster's a Ormonde	2 45½
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	2 43
1888	Duke of Portland's a Ayrshire	2 43
1889	Duke of Portland's c Donovan	2 44½
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sanfoin	2 40½
1891	Sir. F. Johnstone's a c Common	1 56½
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	2 44
1893	Mr. McCalmont's a c Isinglass	2 43
1894	Lord Rosebery's a Ladas	2 45½
1895	Lord Rosebery's c Sir Visto	2 43½
1896	Prince of Wale's c Persimmon	2 42
1897	Mr. Gubbins's a c Galtee More	2 44
1898	Mr. Larnach's Jeddah	2 47
1899	Duke of Westminster's a c Flying Fox	2 42
†1900	Prince of Wales' a c Diamond Jubilee	2 42
1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	2 40½
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	2 42½
1903	Sir J. Miller's a c Rock Sand	2 42½
‡1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's a St. Amant	2 45½
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	2 39½
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearmint	2 36½
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	2 44
1908	Chev. Ginestrelli's c Signorinetta	2 39½
1909	King Edward VII. a Minoru	2 42½
1910	Mr. Fairie's d Lemberg	2 35½
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's a Sunstar	2 36½
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's b Tagalie	2 38½
1913	Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's b. c. Aboyeur	2 37½

NOTES.—1865—Gladiateur: first Frenchbred horse that won: 1867—Snow fell during the day: 1869—second received 300 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; 1872—start altered to New Level Post: *1876—Kisber, the first Hungarianbred horse that won. The Derby is now a stake of £6,500, with at least £400 to the second and £200 to the third, according to the subscriptions.
† Starting gate first used. ‡In a thunderstorm. a Also won the 2000 Gs. b the 1000 Gs. c won the St. Leger. d Record time; previous best, Spearmint's in 1906 e won the Oaks.

SUFFRAGETTE PRECAUTIONS.

PLOT TO SHOOT KING'S HORSE.

3000 POLICE GUARD COURSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Elaborate precautions have been taken against interference with the Derby by the Suffragettes. Three rows of rails have been erected at Tottenham Corner and policemen will be stationed between them. A force of three thousand police will guard the course.

The largeness of the field for the Derby is attributed to the extensive amounts involved in the various sweepstakes. It is alleged that the drawers of "outsiders" induce their owners by means of money to send their horses to post.

PLOT TO SHOOT KING'S HORSE.

The "Daily Express" asserts that a plot has been discovered to shoot the King's horse A private meeting of the conspirators was held yesterday evening, revolvers were produced and success to the plot was drunk in champagne.

FRENCH AIRSHIP CONSTRUCTOR'S ARREST.

EXPLANATION BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 27.

The authorities at Cologne state that they had been warned about M. Clement-Bayard from other German cities which he had visited.

COLOGNE CHIEF OF POLICE EXPLAINS.

COLOGNE, May 27.

The Chief of Police says that, M. Clement-Bayard and his companions were arrested because their visits to the airship-sheds at Frankfort, Potsdam, Cuxhaven and Hamburg had caused the suspicion of espionage. The police treated them in the most polite and considerate manner.

WANTED A WRITTEN REPORT.

PARIS, May 27.

The Foreign Minister has asked M. Bayard for a written report for transmission to the French Ambassador in Berlin.

ANGLO-ITALIAN RELATIONS IN E. MEDITERRANEAN.

RAILWAYS CONCESSIONS IN ASIA MINOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 26.

The Marquis di San Giuliano in a long statement regarding the Anglo-Italian relations in the Eastern Mediterranean, dwelt on the extremely cordial and loyal attitude of Great Britain in the matter of railways in Asia Minor. He explained the details of the agreement whereby the Italians obtain railway concessions southward of the Smyrna-Aidin line and the British northward thereof.

THE LATE RUBBER KING.

HIS PHILANTHROPIC ENDOWMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

The late Mr. Samuel Heilbut, the rubber-dealer, left £767,157. He bequeathed £15,000 as a foundation for musical scholarships, particularly for the training of tenor voices. There were also large bequests in his will for hospitals and Jewish charities.

CALCUTTA HOUSE SEARCHES.

AN ALLEGED BAD CHARACTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

Khagendra Nath Das, a young Bengali who was arrested in connection with the recent house searches in Calcutta, was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of bad livelihood.

The Public Prosecutor in opening the case said the accused was an associate of revolutionists and gave a false name and address to the police.

Mr. Tagart, examined, said the accused belonged to the Dacca Samity and an associate of Girindra and Srilendra whose houses were searched and a mass of seditious literature found.

HINDU IMMIGRANTS.

IMMIGRATION OFFICIAL'S ZEAL.

THE QUESTION OF DEPORTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA (B. C.), May 26.

The Immigration Superintendent begins the examination of the Komagata Maru's passengers to-day. He says he will apply the various regulations to the letter, including the direct passage proviso. The officials, however, are waiting for further instructions from Ottawa. It is doubtful whether it will be possible to enforce deportation on the Komagata Maru, the vessel belonging to no regular line and being chartered by one of the would-be immigrants, who may refuse the use of her for the purpose of returning the Indians.

ATTEMPT MADE TO LAND PASSENGERS.

VICTORIA, May 28.

The decision as to whether or not the passengers of the Komagata Maru shall be deported or not cannot be reached for several days.

An attempt was made last night on the part of the Hindus of Vancouver to get to the vessel and take off some of those on board.

This was frustrated by the vigilance of the immigration authorities. The watch afloat has now been doubled.

GOVERNMENT MEMORIALIZED.

Fearing weakening on the part of the authorities in Ottawa, the Vancouver Board of Trade has sent a memorial to Government demanding the exclusion of all Indian immigrants.

Gurdit Sing continues in the belief that all the opposition to landing comes from the cheap labour element.

EMIGRANT SHIP ASHORE.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S MISHAP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRISBANE, May 26.

The British India Company's s.s. Waipara is badly ashore off Hannibal Island. Steamers are standing by. The Waipara is an emigrant ship.

BRISBANE, May 27.

Attempts to re-float the Waipara have failed.

A MORGANATIC ALLIANCE.

KAISER'S SON ENGAGED TO HIS MOTHER'S LADY-IN-WAITING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

The Kaiser's son Oskar is betrothed to Countess Ina Marie von Bassewitz, Lady-in-Waiting to the Kaiserin and a daughter of the Premier of Mecklenbourg-Schwerin. This is the first morganatic alliance, the Hohenzollerns have contracted since 1853.

THE GIANT GERMAN LINER.

FURTHER MISADVENTURE IN SAILING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 27.

The new German liner Vaterland has experienced a further misadventure in sailing. While backing she collided with the piers on the New York side, sank two coal barges and cut the cables of two liners which crashed into the pier damaging it.

MEMORIAL TO LATE GENERAL BRACKENBURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Lord Roberts presided at a meeting yesterday of the United Services Institution at which it was decided to raise a memorial to the late General Sir H. Brackenbury.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A JAPANESE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 26.

Khanwa Batta, aJapanese glass blower employed at the Talegaon glass factory has been arrested for the murder of another Japanese, named Morayesu. Both men were employed in the factory, but were on bad terms. They had a fight on the night of the 20th May when Khanwa Batta, it is alleged, stabbed his companion in the heart.

CONSOLIDATION OF ALBANIA.

PRINCE'S AUTHORITY.

CAUSE OF INSURRECTION.

QUESTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 27.

It is announced that Germany is prepared to contribute a contingent to the International force in Albania provided that all the Powers take part.

DIFFICULTIES AT THE OUTSET.

ROME, May 27.

In the Chamber yesterday, the Marquis di San Giuliano, dealing with the situation in Albania said that other countries at the outset of their independence had overcome greater difficulties. He hoped Albania would do the same. The insurrection was partly social, partly agrarian and partly democratic. It was also an outcome of the Mussulman fears of predominance of the Christian minority. Essad Pasha had undertaken not to return to Albania without the consent of the Powers.

AUTHORITY OF THE PRINCE.

The Marquis added that he had had an active exchange of views with Count Berchtold on the situation which had inspired mutual confidence and perfect loyalty. The results were that the two Governments were agreed on the necessity for consolidating Albania and the authority of the Prince.

DESPATCH OF INTERNATIONAL FORCE.

The previous decisions with regard to Epirus could not be modified. They would do the utmost to avoid an armed intervention and had agreed to ask the other Powers to assent to the despatch of an international force to Durazzo from Skutari.

CART STRIKE IN RANGOON.

AT LOGGERHEADS WITH MUNICIPALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 27.

About two thousand cartmen went on strike to-day and business in the streets and at the various jetties was at a standstill.

It appears that the Commissioner of Police issued an order to the effect that at nights the roads of Rangoon should be kept clear of handcarts, which were a source of danger to traffic.

This was admitted by the owners of the handcarts but nothing was done to prevent the nuisance.

The Municipality in turn gave the owners of the carts three months' notice to clear the roads of the handcarts and ordered them to be parked in vacant lands throughout the town.

Under a provision of the Municipal Act, the Inspector of the Assessor's Department last week seized 40 or 50 carts for infringement of the rules and subsequently 150 more were seized. Out of the latter 70 paid a penalty fine of Re. 1 and were allowed to go. The remaining number of carts which belonged to a large owner of carts refused to pay and waited to see what was going to be done. The carts were allowed to go on payment of a small fee, those refusing to pay were prosecuted and fined Rs. 5 besides costs.

The owners of the carts were again warned that if they did not clear the roads at night and park their carts on vacant lands they would be severely dealt with.

The assessor promised to find suitable vacant lands in the Municipal area where the carts could be placed at night. He also promised to rent out to them a large vacant piece of land behind the Municipal offices, which would easily serve their purpose, and each cart would be charged one rupee per mensem for this.

This was thought very reasonable and it was also suggested that the Assessor should procure other vacant lands to accommodate the remaining carts.

The owners of vacant lands were interviewed who were prepared to rent out their lands on payment of a rupee for every cart parked per mensem.

No notice was taken of this, but the owners of the carts preferred to have these vehicles on the roads and waited to see what action the Municipality were going to take against them.

Several cart-owners have agreed with the suggestion put out to them and have since allowed their carts to be placed on the ground in the rear of the Municipal Offices, but some owners were stubborn and have since directed their employees to go on strike.

The whole complaint of the cart owners is that the action of the Municipality is unwarranted.

In compliance with a resolution moved in and accepted by the Legislative Council, the Government of Madras have appointed a departmental committee to report on the accommodation and the courses of study of the Madras Engineering College, having regard to the needs of the people and the public service. In the meantime, as a first step in this direction, a scheme has been prepared and sent to the Government of India for providing the College with a new building at Guindy and improved equipment, so as to admit of the extension of its scope and usefulness.

PROGRESS OF EGYPT.

LORD KITCHENER OPTIMISTIC.

A TRANQUIL YEAR.

SANITARY REFORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Lord Kitchener's report on the condition of Egypt has been issued. He refers to the complete tranquility of the past year and anticipates years of uninterrupted progress and development.

COMMON SENSE OF EGYPTIANS.

He has every confidence in the common sense of the Egyptians and hopes that the representatives in the new Assembly have learned the lesson that noisy extremists and outside political influences must be eliminated in the interest of the improvement of the masses and the progress of the country.

SANITATION IN EGYPT.

LORD KITCHENER'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Referring to the sanitary conditions in Egypt, Lord Kitchener points out that the people no longer object to isolation for infectious diseases.

Notification is now general and concealment is the exception.

Returning pilgrims now come voluntarily for medical examination. Plague is now well under control and appears to be yielding to the steady campaign against it.

Lord Kitchener suggests that an elementary primer on Hygiene be used as a textbook in all village schools.

Old soldiers of the Egyptian Army, says his Lordship, would probably make suitable sanitary inspectors.

In view of the high infant mortality maternity schools have been established and midwives trained under qualified English matrons.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

There is a growing demand for cotton-seed from Government, which is being distributed to cultivators.

STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

TEN AWARDS SANCTIONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May, 27.

The Government of India have this year sanctioned the award of ten State technical scholarships to the following candidates for a course of training in Europe in the subjects noted against each:—

Mr. H. M. Amalsadwala, spinning and weaving.

Mr. P. R. Udwadia, architecture and building construction. He will undergo training for two years in India and then proceed to Europe for a third year to complete his training.

Mr. Upendra Nath Banerji, mechanical engineering.

Mr. O. L. D'Souza, electrical engineering.

Mr. Bashiruddin Ahmad, municipal and sanitary engineering.

Mr. Arjan Das, textile industry.

Mr. W. Sorby, mechanical and electrical engineering.

Mr. Baidai Saran Bhargaya, mining.

Mr. Kashnath Saikia, paper pulp industry.

Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Khan, electrical engineering.

Official and Personal.

The ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a member to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of Sir Henry Procter who has resigned his seat, resulted in the election of The Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar arrived in Bombay yesterday from Mahableshwar, where he had been staying for a fortnight. His Highness stayed for the day at the Taj Mahal Hotel, and left at night for Jamnagar.

The Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, who will join the Congress Deputation in London, sails on Saturday from Bombay by the P. and O. Mail steamer Macedonia.

H. H. Prince Mangalsingji of Bhavnagar will be a passenger by the Macedonia, on Saturday.

Mr. Melville Leslie who has sat as a member of the Fire Inquiry Committee in Bombay, is proceeding to Europe by Saturday's mail steamer.

Other passengers by the Macedonia include Sir Robert and Lady Carnduff (Calcutta) Lady Craddock, Sir Frederick Nicholson, and the Hon. Mr. Dunlop.

ASSAM TEA TRADE.

ALARMING RISE IN COST OF PRODUCTION.

RESTRICTION OF ASSAM RECRUITMENT.

SPEECHES AT THE ASSAM DINNER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Presiding at the Assam Dinner yesterday, Mr. C. C. McLeod said that tea was having a period of prosperity. For this all were thankful but the labour difficulties were becoming more acute and were raising the cost of production rather alarmingly. The action of the Madras Government in closing certain areas to Assam recruitment was unfair and he trusted that the Member for Commerce would use his best endeavours to bring Madras to a more reasonable frame of mind.

A PROSPEROUS PROVINCE.

It was gratifying that Assam now had its own government which brought the authorities into closer touch with the needs of the industry. It was a prosperous province, happy and contented under the guidance of able and competent officials.

SIR BAMFYLDE FULLER'S DISCLAIMER.

Sir Bamfylde Fuller said that he never thought that the partition of Bengal was a very good thing for Assam which had separate needs and little or no points of similarity with Eastern Bengal and was more like a British Colony than any other part of India.

EFFECT OF TEMPORARY UNION.

The temporary union had won for Assam its own legislature so it had not been without its advantages.

TROPICAL MEDICINE.

PROGRESS OF WORK ON NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Work in connection with the School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay has already begun, and considerable progress has been made in the direction of converting the old Government House into a suitable building. To the cost of this work, which will amount to about two lakhs of rupees, the Government of India have already, as has been stated in these columns, agreed to contribute, but the local Government will have to find all recurring expenditure, which is estimated at about Rs. 70,000. On top of this about five lakhs will be required for the endowment of each branch of research. Work in connection with the buildings, will, it is expected, be completed by next October, and if money for the payment of teachers, research workers, etc., is forthcoming by then, a start will probably be made before the end of the year.

The minimum staff required for the school is Principal of the School, Professor of Bacteriology and Medicine, and Director of the Laboratory; Professor of Pathology; Professor of Helminthology; Professor of Chemistry and Examiner under the Food and Drugs Act; Professor of Entomology; Professor of Protozoology; Professor of Public Health. On the ground floor of the school will be halls and rooms in connection with plague work, various offices and store places with peptonising room, snake room, vaccinising room, and so on.

On the first floor will be the central Lecture Hall, a Practical Laboratory, Library, Reading Room, and offices and rooms devoted to the study of Helminthology and Entomology, together with an Incubating room and a room for the holding of post-mortem examinations on animals.

WATER SUPPLY IN FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Owing to the disastrous fire that broke out at Colaba yesterday morning, the supply of water to the people in the Fort was entirely cut off and people had to struggle hard for want of water. In fact some poor people who had no means of keeping sufficient water in store, were unable to get even as much as a bucket full at any cost. The way in which the Municipality have been treating the rate-payers as regards the supply of water seems to indicate that they attach greater value to cotton and other property in the grasp of fire than to human lives! If the Municipality had only taken into consideration one of the essential wants of the people in the Fort they could have easily devised means to obviate this difficulty. I may be permitted to remark that business in the Water Engineer's Department is very indifferently attended to. A glaring instance of which may be pointed out at the Bandstand. On the northern side I have been noticing for upwards of four days past a breakage in a pipe thereby causing a wanton waste of water which has formed into a lake and thus things have remained unnoticed by the authorities concerned. It behoves upon the corporators representing the Fort Ward to wake up and see that measures are taken to obviate the difficulties of their voters.—Yours etc.,

M. B. M.

May 27.

COTTON FIRES INQUIRY.

TAKING OF EVIDENCE COMPLETED.

PEOPLE WHO PROFIT BY FIRES.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the recent cotton fires concluded the taking of evidence yesterday. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, again presided at the final public sitting.

Mr. A. M. Tod was examined *in camera*, and the last witness called was Mr. Rugnath Lalji, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Abu Bakkar Abdul Rehman and Company, commission agents and muccadams. He said that his firm sold cotton in Bombay on behalf of up-country constituents. This year there had been one fire in their jetha, but it had extended to their jetha from the neighbouring jetha of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Company. The cotton in their jetha was fully insured and belonged to their up-country constituents. The goods were in possession of the Bank of Bombay, who had advanced monies to his firm. In that fire about five or fifty or a hundred bales were damaged by fire and about 800 by water. The unmerchantable cotton was sold by public auction.

To Mr. Simcox witness replied that he could not give the definite number of bales burnt by fire. All that he remembered was that the fire had scorched four or five of the stacks.

Replying further to the Chairman, witness said that the fire had occurred on the 8th April and a survey was made by Mr. Brooke on behalf of the Insurance Company. He had no surveyor to represent him but he settled his claim with Mr. Brooke. In that settlement he got the current market rate of the day.

In answer to Mr. Clayton, witness explained the system followed by his firm in making advances to their up-country constituents.

To Mr. Muller, witness said that there were about sixty muccadams at the Green. About ten years ago their number was about forty. The number of muccadams had increased because the quantity of cotton had increased.

SPECULATION IN COTTON.

To the Chairman, witness said that some of the muccadams might be speculating. His firm did not speculate. He could not say whether the muccadams speculated in the figures of the number of cotton bales sold in Liverpool. Many other persons speculated in cotton. He considered that the muccadams and munims who went to the Green were respectable persons. If they were not respectable they would not be employed by their masters. It was true that Marwari firms paid ridiculously small salaries to their munims, who did business for them in lakhs of rupees. Most of the merchants insured their goods through brokers, because it was easier to get higher rebates through them.

To Mr. Clayton, witness said that he did not think anybody had profited by these fires.

The Chairman said that it was stated before them that the persons who profited by these fires were auctioneers, muccadams, coolies, surveyors, the salvage corps and the persons who purchased the salvage. Replying to that the witness said that he knew people who had incurred losses in the purchase of the salvage.

To Mr. Narotam Morarji, witness replied that the average weight per bale allowed to him for damaged bales was 393 pounds. One or two constituents complained to him that some other people had been allowed better weight. He had no definite opinion to offer, but he believed that the fires were due to natural causes.

To Mr. Clayton, witness said that he was inclined to think the fires were due to the fact that the cotton that came from the Berars and the Nizam's territories was watered to a considerable extent. Also that the too close stacking of the bales could have caused these fires. The watering of cotton was worst in the Berars and the Nizam's territories.

To Mr. Simcox, witness said that for some time watering of cotton in Khandesh had ceased to a great extent.

Mr. Wacha: That is due to the efforts of Mr. Simcox.

The Committee then adjourned to consider the evidence.

BURMA BANK DIVIDENDS.

CLAIM AGAINST AUDITORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 27.

On the appellate side of the Chief Court to-day Justices Ormond and Twomey, delivered judgment in the appeal filed in the case of Stuart-Smith and Allan, two auditors of the Bank of Burma, against the Official Liquidator of the Bank of Burma, against an order of Mr. Justice Young, directing the plaintiff-respondent to file a suit, against the defendants appellants for payment of Rs. 61,687 being the amount of dividents illegally paid out of the capital.

Their Lordships held that the appellants had the full status of auditors of the Bank and that the Judge on the original side rightly found that they had filled office "de facto." The appeal was dismissed.

RULER OF KHAIRPUR STATE.

H. H. Mir Sir Immamherksh Khan Talpur, G. C. I. E. and Mr. W. H. Lucas, C. S. I., I. C. S., Commissioner of Sind.

TUESDAY'S COTTON FIRE.

DETAILS OF INSURANCES EFFECTED.

The adjacent godown which at one time was in considerable danger of catching fire, belongs to Khimji Visram and Co. and the one adjoining it is the property of Messrs. Prier de Saone and Co. The Fire Brigade, besides playing water on the burning godown, had also to attend to the wall which separated the burning godown from the others, and they eventually succeeded in confining the flames to the burning godown.

The cotton in the godown continued to blaze all day, although it was brought under control shortly after six o'clock. Two fire Engines continued to work all through the day, and taking advantage of the tide a third engine was brought to the scene about eight o'clock last night and pumped salt water on the conflagaration. A breeze coming in with the tide helped to keep the flaming *debris* alight, and up to the time of going to press three engines continued to play on the fire. With the coming of night, the scene again became visible for miles around. As the brigade began to gradually worm its way into the building, the smouldering cotton began to emit volumes of black smoke, which made the work of the firemen very difficult.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

LIST OF COMPANIES AND AMOUNTS INSURED.

Appended is a list of the insurance companies concerned in the fire which occurred on the 26th instant in compartment A of the Apollo Press Godown at Colaba, Bombay, destroying or rendering unmerchantable some 16,000 fully pressed iron bound bales of Indian cotton belonging to Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Ld., Secretaries & Treasurers, The Indian Cotton Co. Ld.

(The Companies marked with an asterisk are allied or subsidiary to those immediately preceding).

	Rs.
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation	2,82,000
L'Union Fire Insurance Co. Ld., of Paris	2,25,000
Atlas Assurance Co. Ld.	2,00,000
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ld.	1,50,000
†Central Insurance Co. Ld.	37,000
Royal Insurance Co. Ld.	75,000
†Queen Insurance Co. of America.	97,000
Allianz Insurance Co. of Berlin	75,000
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. Ld.	75,000
State Assurance Co. Ld.	75,000
Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ld.	70,000
†Palatine Insurance Co. Ld.	25,000
†Scottish Alliance Insurance Co. Ld.	61,000
†Liverppool Victoria Insurance Corporation Ld.	25,000
Northern Assurance Co.	62,000
Motor Union Insurance Co. Ld.	50,000
Alliance Assurance Co. Ld.	40,000
Achen and Munich Fire Insurance Co.	35,000
Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co.	35,000
British America Assurance Co.	30,000
Nord Deutsche Fire Insurance Co. of Hamburg	28,000
Century Insurance Co. Ld.	26,000
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Ld.	25,000
Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Co.	25,000
Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Co.	15,000
King Insurance Co. Ld.	15,000
Albingia Assurance Co. Ld. of Hamburg	10,000
Baloise Fire Insurance Co.	10,000
British Crown Assurance Corporation Ld.	10,000
Fire Insurance Co. of 1877	10,000
	18,98,000

THIRTY-SEVEN COTTON FIRES IN FIVE MONTHS.

OVER A CRORE DAMAGE.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Date.	Name.	Estimated Damage.
28th Jan.—	Rawji Damji	600
12th Feb.—	Messrs. Bruel & Co.	1,250
14th Feb.—	Solomon Bros. and others	4,00,000
14th Feb.—	Volkart Brothers	100
22nd Feb.—	Bruel and Company	10
26th Feb.—	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	70
23rd March—	Hirji Khetsi and 17 others	50,00,000
24th March—	Messrs. Bilimoria & Co.	50
24th March—	Messrs. Gaddum & Co.	750
25th March—	Messrs. Gaddum & Co.	7,500
25th March—	Messrs. Gaddum & Co.	40
26th March—	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	40
26th March—	Messrs. Gaddum & Co.	30
26th March—	Messrs. Gaddum & Co.	40,000
27th March—	Bruel and Company	16,53,118
28th March—	Khimji Vishram	20
30th March—	Bhawani Laximidas	2,000
31st March—	Dallapoota and Patel	22,000
31st March—	Dallapoota and Patel	100
1st April—	Dallapoota and Patel	40
1st April—	Dallapoota and Patel	15,000
2nd April—	Prier De Soane and Co.	1,05,000
2nd April—	Maniraj Rambukar	50
5th April—	Mitsui Bussan kaisha	3,08,000
6th April—	Balchand Ogerchand and two others	2,00,000
6th April—	Ralli Brothers	40
6th April—	Balchand Ogerchand	50
8th April—	Cooverji Pitamber and two others	5,00,000
7th April—	Allahabad Bank	50,000
7th April—	Khimji Visram	20
8th April—	A. A. Rehman and another	27,000
9th April—	Ralli Brothers	40
18th April—	P. Crystal & Co.	10,000
6th May—	Mitchell & Co.	1,000
6th May—	P. Crystal and Co.	150
8th May—	Prier de Saone	4,00,000
26th May—	Indian Cotton Company	18,98,000
	Total	106,42,118

FATAL FIRE AT SEWRI BUNDER.

Ten jowli huts erected at Jakaria Bunder, Sewri, were destroyed by fire shortly after 3 p.m. yesterday. Most of the residents were out at the time, but unfortunately one Kasibai, an old Purdeshi woman, was left in one of them and being unable to run out was burnt to death. The cause of the fire is not known, and the damage is estimated at about Rs. 200. At an inquest subsequently held by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Acting Coroner, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

HOTEL PROPRICTORS' DEFAMATION CASE.

LAHORE BARRISTER FINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 27.

Mr. Shaw, City Magistrate, Lahore, has decided the case of defamation brought by Balkrishen, a hotel proprietor, against a European barrister practising at Lahore, fining the latter Rs. 200.

The subject matter of the charge was that the barrister who was purchaser of the equity of redemption of the premises of the hotel, filed a suit against Balkrishen for rent in the course of which he asked some questions suggesting the latter's dishonesty in hotel business.

An appeal is going to be filed against the sentence of fine.

THE RANIKHET WEEK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

Ranikhet won the cricket match by three wickets. Naini Tal's second innings produced 154 runs. Ranikhet had thus to make 171 runs to win which they succeeded in scoring with the loss of seven wickets.

At tennis, Naini Tal won both the matches. In ladies doubles Mrs. Minchin and Mrs. Fremantle beat Mrs. Carter and Miss Blackader by two sets to love. Mrs. Macmillan and Miss Marsh beat Mrs. Penton and iss Campbell by two sets to one.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

PRINTING EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

APPROVER IN THE BOX.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 27.

In the conspiracy case to-day Mr. Alston continued the examination of Mr. A. J. Norton, Superintendent, Government Printing, Bengal, who gave evidence which was practically a repetition of that which he gave at the preliminary examination in the Rajabazar case.

The trend of the evidence was to show an alleged connection between the "Liberty" leaflets and the Lokenath press Calcutta.

As Mr. Norton leaves for England this Saturday, the defence agreed that the whole of the cross-examination should be conducted by Mr. S. K. Sen on behalf of all the accused.

In the course of this examination Mr. Norton expressed his opinion that the "Liberty" leaflets produced had been proof-read and corrected, and that the production of the work would occupy several hours in a press such as the Lokenath press, and that the leaflets were very fair specimens of the printers art.

The approver, Dinanath, entered the witness box and related the story of his connection with Hardyal, Rash Behari Bose, Abad Behari and Amir Chand.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY BY VICEROY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 27.

The following will be invested by the Viceroy after the levee next Friday with the decorations named:—C. B.:—Brigadier-General Offley Shore, and Colonels Delmain, Thesiger and Fane; C.I.E.:—Major Kaye.

His Excellency will also present the Antartic Medal to Doctor Simpson by special request of the King-Emperor, and the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal to Assistant Surgeon MacDonald.

MAHANT MURDER CASE.

WITNESS AND HIS DIARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ARRAH, May 27.

On resumption of the murder case, corroborative evidence was continued.

Sub-Inspector Sheosaran Singh, who took charge of the case immediately after the murder, gave evidence and refreshed his memory from his special diary. After heated arguments between counsel, the defence was allowed to see portions of the diary to which witness had referred while giving evidence.

In cross-examination witness said that the witness Bansropan had told him at Nimaj that the Mahant was displeased with his Chela, Triboni Das, who it was rumoured had made an accusation against him and who had been sent to Benares to study.

Inspector Yeshwant Gangadhar of the Indore State Police, who arrested Sheonarain, a witness, in Bombay said that Sheonarain told him that Jaichand had a gun which he was said to practice with at Jaipur.

The case for the Crown was closed and Mr. Manuk will address the Court to-morrow.

PROSECUTING COUNSEL ROBBED.

Mr. P. C. Manuk, Counsel for the Crown in the Mahant Murder case complained to the Arrah Police to-day, that his quarters at Circuit house had been entered by thieves and personal property stolen and papers taken. Mr. Manuk was sleeping in the compound during the time of the robbery.

GEMS OF PHILOSOPHY.

AN AFTERNOON WITH DEAN INGE.

While most people have been worrying about political and other crisis the "gloomy Dean," Dr. Inge, has been unravelling Plotinus, and his disquisition on "the last chapter of Greek philosophy" at the Royal Institution, on May 7, was an agreeable diversion for a wet afternoon. Entering the lecture hall at Albemarle-street he almost smiled as a burst of applause gave him welcome for the second of his series of lectures, entitled "Plotinus as Philosopher, Religious Teacher, and Mystic."

Drawing in a deep breath, he put his head back, and in his brightest tone commenced:—"As I explained last week, the main objects of the Philosophy of Plotinus are to establish that reality is spiritual against materialism, that it is knowable against scepticism, that it is one against dualism." Women rubbed their hands in glee and got to work with their pencils and notebooks. The male members of the audience pricked up their ears, but a moment later some settled down to a peaceful doze.

Here is a typical sentence:—

Matter for Plotinus is that intangible, impalpable all but nothing which remains when we substract from an object of thought all that makes it a possible object of thought.

The audience, greatly impressed, sighed deeply. Encouraged, the Dean burst into an epigram: "The sensible world is the creation of the universal soul through the medium of nature." This, too, scored a distinct "hit."

FRONTIER RAIDERS.

ENCOUNTER WITH ZHOB SCOUTS.

FOUR MAHSUDS KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 27.

Information has been received that last Sunday some Zhob Sheranni scouts and villagers came in touch, six miles from Koriwasta in Zhob, with a detached party of six of a gang of ten Mahsud raiders and killed four of them, comprising the well-known leader Abdul Gafur Dhur, two Salimkhel Manzais and one Sridai Giddikhel. They also wounded and captured one Mehraz Dhur and secured his rifle. The gang were from the neighbourhood of Barmand.

INCREASES IN ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

DEPARTMENTAL DELAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

The "Pioneer" says:—There seems to be some anxiety amongst British Officers serving in India as to the increases of pay which it was announced by Sir William Meyer in his Budget speech would correspond to advances made at Home.

The delay in giving effect to these increases is merely departmental and when certain routine processes habeen gone through the increases will be available. As the increment is to date from 1st January, the officers concerned will not lose by delay when they come into their arrears.

TAHSILDAR CHARGED WITH BRIBERY

ACCUSED'S WHEREABOUTS NOT KNOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KHAMGAON, May 27.

It will be remembered that the Central Provinces Government last year, specially deputed Mr. Krinander, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to enquire into the allegations of bribery and torture against Sirajuddin, a Tahsildar of Jalgadu in Berar in connection with the removal grave stones from a Muhammaden cemetry.

Evidence was recorded against Sirajuddin from day to day till the 7th October, 1913, and on that date the Magistrate framed charges against the accused under sections 161 and 374 of the Indian Penal Code. Since then it reported that Sirajuddin has disappeared from Khamgaon and his whereabouts are not known.

CASE AGAINST A POLITICAL SUSPECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

At the Lall Bazar Police Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Hume, Public Prosecutor, appeared before Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and submitted that the case against Khagendra Nath Dass, a political suspect, which the Magistrate wished to transfer to the Kyd Street Police Court be kept on his file, as Mr. Keays, Magistrate of the Kyd Street Court, was leaving for home on the 13th proximo. Mr. Hume said that the prosecution had 30 witnesses to examine against the accused.

The Magistrate said he could not take up the case against Sailendra Nath Singha and the case against Khagendra Nath Dass together.

Mr. Hume submitted that he would commence the case against Khagendra Nath on Wednesday if the Magistrate permitted and that there was some necessity for the case being tried by Mr. Swinhoe.

The Magistrate said that if there was any such necessity he would keep the case on his own file and ask the Bench Clerk to fix the date of hearing.

The hearing is fixed for to-day.

EUGENIC AIMS.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH SENTIMENT.

Eugenists do not advocate the breeding of supermen, said Dr. J. Cowper in a lecture on "Eugenics as a Basis of Hope" at the Grafton Galleries during the mail week. Rather do they wish to raise the physical standard of the race generally, as a basis for improved mental development. To aim at producing genius would be fatal, because genius was associated largely with nervous instability.

The feeble-minded, said the lecturer, must not be allowed to propagate their kind, but this did not involve harsh treatment, and the principle should be extended to the constitutionally unemployable and all "undesirables." Eugenists did not wish to interfere with the element of sentiment in human marriage. Major Leonard Darwin said that above all things eugenists must combat the idea that they wished to regulate the instincts of humanity by the principles of the "stud farm."

Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, Executive Engineer, Harbour, Port Trust, has been appointed to act as Chairman in place of the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring who is proceeding to England on five and a half months leave.

An important social function of the Ootacamund season came off on Tuesday, when the Hon. Mr. P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, Member of the Executive Council, was "At Home" to Lord and Lady Pentland. More than two hundred and fifty guests including leading officials and non-officials and a number of European and Indian ladies were present.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST OFFICER'S ACTION.

ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing yesterday of the case in which Mr. David Joseph Samson, an assistant land manager of the City Improvement Trust, charged Passa Malji with defamation, particulars of which appeared in the "Chronicle" a few days ago. Messrs. Payne and Vicaji appeared for the complainant, while Messrs. Godinho and B. T. Desai appeared for the defence.

Mr. Payne, at the outset, in view of a High Court ruling that defamation when occurring in a solicitors letter should be charged as "abetment of defamation," asked for permission to alter the charge. No objection was raised, and the necessary alteration was made.

Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, was the first witness examined. He said that on the 3rd of January he received a letter, a paragraph in which he took as a charge of corruption against Mr. Samson. It did not affect Mr. Samson in witness's estimation, because he did not believe it, but if he had done so he would have recommended the Trustees to dismiss the complainant. He sent the letter to the land manager for report, on receiving which he placed it before the Trustees. The Trustees passed a resolution that Mr. Samson should clear his character by bringing a charge of defamation against the writer. There was another letter on which the Trustees passed a similar resolution, but at the time the writer could not be found. The case was pending in his Worship's Court.

Ganesh Ananaji Kothwal, clerk to Messrs. Panday & Co, solicitors, said that the letter was signed by Mr. Panday. The accused gave instructions to Mr. Panday to write the letter, as also the words complained of. The letter was addressed to the Chairman of the Trustees of the Improvement Trust.

COMPLAINANT IN THE BOX.

Mr. Samson, complainant, one of the assistant land managers of the Improvement Trust, then entered the box. He said that he recognised the accused as one of the tenants of "No. 58." He supervised properteries generally, of which that was one. He recommended last year that the rent of that property should be raised, and the land manager approved. In consequence notices to quit were served about the 20th of November, one of them on the accused, and subsequently accused and another man saw him (the complainant) in the office. The accused asked him to withdraw the notice, but he replied that it was not in his power to withdraw a notice once it had been served. It was not possible for him to withdraw the notice, as he was only an assistant of the land manager. The accused then asked him what would be the rent, and he said if accused would call in a few days he would find out and let him know. He never asked the accused to come to a private arrangement with him. He went and saw the house, which was a part of his duty. That was either late in November or early in December. He visited the building, accompanied by a lascar boy, who carried his papers, at about 8-30 in the morning. He did not see the accused, but he inspected the property, and made an oral report to the land manager. The accused came and saw him two or three days afterwards, and he told him that the rents of the property had increased largely since they were last raised in 1904, and should be about 50 per cent. The accused offered Rs. 10, but he said that he could not make such a recommendation, and the accused and the man went away in a "huff."

The letter was then received and Mr. Orr took up the matter personally, and raised the rents. Witness joined the Improvement Trust 15 years ago on a salary of Rs. 150. He now was on a grade of Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 800. His last rise was owing to a reorganization of the salaries in the Land Manager's Department.

Mr. Payne there closed his case.

Mr. Godhino, for the accused, said that they would put in a written statement on Friday, but he would say at once that they would try to prove that the allegations made in the paragraph complained of were true, and that they were made in good faith and for their interest.

To the charge of abetment of defamation the accused pleaded not guilty.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Samson was then cross-examined by Mr. Godinho. He said that he did not know the accused previous to the incidents mentioned, and he was not aware that the accused had any private hostility against him. The accused was a pulse merchant, and had lived on the Trust Estate for two years. He had been in charge of valuation since 1907, and collection of rents since 1910. The accused was one of three who had complained in writing to the Trust. The letter was received by Mr. Orr on the 3rd of January, and he was acquainted with it, he thought, on the 4th. He came to know of it after it was transferred to his office, but he did not take any action, neither did he ask the sanction of the Board to prosecute. He did nothing, as he was waiting for the Board's decision, which was considered on the 24th of February. He had heard that the Police Commissioner had been seen recently by several merchants, but had did not know if his Chairman was seen and requested to take action. Three notices were served at the same time as to the accused for increase of rent. Suggestions for increases of rent were usually put up to the land manager in writing, and he gave that officer written reasons why he recommended the increase for rents for the grain godowns. There were other godowns in the same locality, but no godowns for which rent was collected directed by the Trust, or for which contracts had not been given. These recommendations only went to the land manager. In this particular instance he did not recommend a specific amount, but recommended a substantial increase.

On the 18th November he made a written recommendation, but his latter recommendations were oral. He knew a man who called himself Khimji Premaji, and who had a godown in the same scheme as accused. Mr. Matbar was in his office when accused called, but there were people coming and going constantly. He mentioned the interview the same day to the land manager; his diary only recorded the localities he visited, usually without details. Mr. Matbar was present on the second visit also, and he mentioned the interview to the land manager, with accused's offer of an increase of Rs. 10. The Chairman recommended that amount, with a further increase next Dewali. He was not called upon to submit a written explanation.

He mentioned all the facts to the land manager when he saw him on the 4th, and stated that the charges in the letter were all false. There were no rules for increasing rents, each case being considered separately. Tenants came and asked for an arrangement when a notice was served. All notices were to vacate, and the person on whom it was served had to find out from the rent clerk whether the notice to vacate was due to a proposed increase of rent or otherwise. He had never asked the land manager to cancel an increase which he had once recommended. His reports on the question of increase were usually written and were forwarded with the land manager's recommendations to the office for necessary action.

To his Worship witness said that when a house was to be pulled down, or it was desired to insert a clause in a lease, similar notices are served. In the case of acquired property the rent at which it was assessed became the rent of the property. There were very many such properties in such a scheme. About twenty merchants had complained to the Chairman that he was very strict.

"ABSURD!"

Mr. Godinho: That you took bribes?
Witness: (Emphatically) Absurd.
When you say "absurd," you refer in taking bribes. They may have complained?—Yes. They may have complained.

Witness continuing said that he knew Shalonakse Teja, who came and saw him as they wanted some land on which to dry pulse. He would not recommended their application as they wanted it for a long period at Rs. 8-8, but he recommended Rs.9 to the land manager. The agreement with Teja would show terms and the date.

Is it true, Mr. Samson, that this firm gave you a bribe?—No.

Is there any reason why these people should make a false allegation?—These fellows are dhall-wallahs and wewre given leases for two years when they wanted a long period.

Witness said that he knew Khimji Premji, who had a grievance against him. This was due to the fact that he was not recommended for a godown where he was a sub-tenant, and in August, 1913, a tenancy had been refused to him. Khimji had offered Rs. 112½ and later Rs. 115, and later Rs. 120, but the godown had been already rented. He knew Tersey Nersey. No money was paid to him by the man, in the presence of Nagsey Teja.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. Payne said that the cross-examining of the witness brought serious allegations against his client and asked that the cross-examination should be in more detail, so that he might be prepared to rebut the evidence of the defence when it was called, as it was not permitted to have witnesses after the defence evidence.

Mr. Godinho, under the circumstances, asked for an adjournment, which was granted till to-morrow (Friday).

BIG OPIUM HAUL.

36¼ SEERS FOUND FROM A MATTRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police arrested a Mahomedan named Sheik Mahamdoo on suspicion on the 12th instant in the waiting room at Naihati railway station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway and found an oil cloth mattress containing 36¼ seers of opium. The accused has been sent up for trial

BOMBAY CROPS.

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

The following final Memorandum on the wheat crop in the Bombay Presidency for the season 1913-14 has been issued by the Agricultural Department:—

The latest reports show the total area under wheat as below:—

	British Dirtricts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency	1,071,300	690,900
Sind	447,150	34,100
	1,518,450	725,000

Total 2,243,450 acres;

1.9 per cent. over last year's area;

1.2 per cent. below the average of the preceding ten years, and.

19.9 per cent. below the average of the ten years preceeding the famines.

In the Presidency proper about 120,600 acres in the British Districts and 262,400 acres in the Native States were assisted by irrigation. In Sind 322,000 acres in British Districts and 22,700 acres in Khairpur State received similar treatment.

The area was extended in Gujarat during the year owing to plentiful moisture afforded by earlier heavy rains and abundant water-supply. It was also increased in the Karnatak owing to favourable sowing rain. But this increase was not sufficient to make up the deficit in the area in the Deccan, especially in Nasik, Ahmednagar and Satara, where the cultivation of the crop was restricted owing to deficient late rains. In Sind, except in Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier, the area was curtailed owing to want of flood, erosion, deficiency of water-supply and submersion of land reserved for wheat. In Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier the good water-supply encouraged extended cultivation.

The following table compares for British Districts the area under wheat during the past seven years with the gross area cropped during the decennial periods preceding the famine and subsequent years:—

Year.	Area under Cross area Acres.	cropped. wheat. Acres.
Average of 10 years ending 1895-1896	... 28,000,000	2,800,000
1905-1906	... 26,416,000	1,703,000
1906-1907	... 29,244,000	1,907,800
1907-1908	... 27,742,000	1,684,500
1908-1909	... 28,945,000	1,773,600
1909-1910	... 29,127,000	1,779,100
1910-1911	... 29,443,400	1,910,300
1911-1912	... 25,327,500	1,311,400
1912-1913	... 28,893,300	1,663,700
1913-1914	.....	1,518,467

As observed in previous reports, the fluctuations are the result of the exigencies of the season and of rotation.

THE SEASON.

December was practically rainless and there was no rain in subsequent months except a few partial showers in early January and middle of February in parts in North Deccan. The crop in Gujarat throve well at first but later on it suffered from attacks of grass-hoppers, damage by rats and insects, particularly in North Gujarat, and from deficiency of moisture in East and South Deccan. In Gujarat the irrigated outturn was 60 to 80 per cent. of the normal while dry yield was 50 to 70 per cent. In the Deccan the wet crop varied between 80 to 100 per cent. in the North and 70 to 75 per cent. in the South. Dry crop ranged between 70 to 85 per cent. of the normal except in the East where the crop mostly withered away and yielded between 15 to 25 per cent. only. In the Karnatak the yield was about half the normal in Bijapur and 60 per cent. of the normal in Belgaum and Dharwar. In Sind the reported outturn of the irrigated crop varied between half the normal in Hyderabad to 83 per cent. of it in Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier. The dry crop is returned at half the normal in Sukkur and Hyderabad and two-thirds of it elsewhere.

The harvesting of the dry crop in the Karnatak and the early sown crop in Gujarat generally commenced before the 2nd fortnight of February, but of that sown later took a month more. In the Deccan it generally commenced early in March. In Sind the harvest began normally in the first fortnight of April.

As a net result the total estimated outturn for the year works out as follows.

	British Districts. Tons.	Native States. Tons.
Presidency	211,100	224,300
Sind	105,100	9,100
	316,200	233,400

Total 549,600 tons;

26 per cent. below last year's outturn; but 1.7 per cent. over the decennial average and 24.7 per cent. below the average of the 10 years preceding the famines.

Of the total outturn 45.6 per cent. is claimed by the British Districts and Native States of Gujarat. Of the remainder 23.1 per cent. is credited to the Deccan including the Southern Maharatta Country States; 10.5 per cent. to the Karnatak; and 20.8 per cent. to Sind.

Owing to previous lean years and the indifferent seasons food stocks of former harvests are nowhere reported to be plentiful.

The prices of food-grains have been slightly higher than last year, and they are considerably over the average.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

The following final Memorandum on the linseed and rapseed crops in the Bombay Presidency, for the Season 1913-14, has been issued by the Agricultural Department.

The latest reports show the total area under these oilseeds as under:—

	Linsed. Acres.	Rapeseed including Toria. Acres.
British Districts	129,000	232,600
Native States	10,300	88,700
	139,300	321,300

The area under rapeseed includes 179,100 acres of Toria or Jambho (British Districts 177,600 acres and Native States in Sind only 1,500 acres). The remainder 142,241 acres (British Districts 55,018 acres and Native State 87,223 acres) pertains to rapeseed proper. Figures for Toria for previous years were not separately recorded. The forecast remarks under rapeseed relate to that crop alone.

Linseed.—Area 19 per cent. below last year's area and 39.5 per cent. below the decennial average.

The cultivation of this crop which occurs mainly in the Deccan and Karnatak was again curtailed this year chiefly owing to deficient fate rains and partly to the increased area under wheat and other crops. The fall was marked in Nasik and Sholapur in the Deccan and in the three districts of the Karnatak. In the first two districts October rain was generally in defect of the average and practically there was no rain in November and December, elsewhere it was too scanty to encourage sowings except in moist places. The crop was also damaged by grasshoppers and insects in places. In Khandesh and Ahmednagar the area increased owing to favourable sowing rain. In North, West and South Deccan the yield ranged between 42 to 75 per cent. of the normal, while in the East Deccan the crop that survived the drought yield between 39 to 5 per cent. In Belgaum and Dharwar the yield was 60 per cent. of the normal. The crop was generally harvested a little earlier than usual *i.e.*, the 15th February.

Area was 21 per cent. above the last year's area but 27-9 per cent. below decennial average in the British Districts, while in the Native States it rose by 17.6 per cent. over the previous year's area and by 61.9 per cent. over the decennial average. In the Presidency the increase was noticeable in Baroda and other Gujarat States owing to favourable sowing rains. In Sind the area was generally extended owing to abundant rainfall and favourable inundation. The increase was marked throughout especially in Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier and Khairpur State. In Nawabshah and Larkana the area was curtailed. The crop generally fared well everywhere. The yield was about 67 per cent. of the normal in Gujarat and Baroda while in Sind it ranged between 50 to 83 per cent. The crop was harvested in the first fortnight of March in Presidency and before the close of the same month in Sind.

The total outturn of Linseed and Rapseed comes to 11,200 tons and 27,600 tons respectively. Linseed being 35.8 per cent. below last year's yield and Rapeseed 12 7 per cent above last year

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 27.

At a meeting of the St. John's Ambulance Association at Snowdoff yesterday, Sir Beauchamp Duff presiding, Sir Pardey Lukis was elected Chairman for the coming year and the following subscriptions were announced:—The Maharaja Scindia, Rs. 6,000; the Maharaja of Bikaner, Rs. 5,000; the Jam of Navanagar, Rs. 3,000; the Maharaja of Jaipur, the Begum of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Mysore, Rs. 2,00 each; and the Maharaja of Travancore, Rs. 1,000.

THE NEW MAHABLESHWAR HOSPITAL.

Mr. Ratansey Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas requesting His Excellency the Governor to lay the foundation stone.

MURDER OF A CAPTAIN.

STORY OF EGYPTIA CRIME.

STABBED TO DEATH.

Details of a remarkable murder mystery which occurred recently at Alexandria are furnished by the Cairo correspondent of the "Pioneer." The victim Captain Samuel Fawcett, an exceedingly well-known and respected resident of the port, had for the past fourteen years been Marine Superintendent of the Khedivial Mail Line. He was sixty-four years of age, but a powerful and active man, and was one of the most generally popular figures in the Levant shipping world, for after serving in the Cunard Line forty years ago he was occupied in transporting troops during the Russo-Turkish War, and subsequently until he joined the Khedivial Mail he commanded steamers of the Russian Steamship Company.

As far as can be ascertained—the police enquiry has not yet been terminated—the facts of this tragedy are as follows. Captain Fawcett, who was unmarried, lived alone in the Gumrook (Customs) quarter. He dined out on Sunday evening and returned home at about 11-30 p.m., when his cook made him some tea. Captain Fawcett read the paper awhile and then retired to bed. He could scarcely have settled himself for the night when noises must have disturbed him, for his cook states that at about 1 a.m., he was awakened hearing his master call out to him that someone was in the house. He at once ran upstairs and saw his master on the landing holding a candlestick. Almost immediately Captain Fawcett, according to him, was attacked by some men—the cook stated different numbers each time he was interrogated—and the cook forthwith ran down, woke the boab (door-keeper) and the pair of them fetched the police, who on their arrival on the scene found Captain Fawcett lying dead in the corridor with the candlestick underneath him.

A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE.

It was evident that a terrible struggle had ensued, for the place was in a most disorderly state and pools of blood lay everywhere. Captain Fawcett had been stabbed most violently in several places in the chest, two wounds, one of them severing the aorta, being fatal ones. No trace of the assassins could be found; nothing had been stolen; the only clue left was a rope that lay on the window sill. Enquiries amongst the neighbours elicited the fact, that movements had been heard on the roof at about the hour the murder took place. Beyond that nothing could be ascertained and it looked as if either the cook had committed the murder and had fabricated his story, or that this murder would go to swell the list of those crimes whose perpetrators have remained undiscovered. By a stroke of good fortune, one of the detectives remembered that in 1909, one of the suspects in a murder case which had proved unsolvable, had had when arrested a coil of rope similar to the one found, round his body. Forthwith a search was made for this suspect—Abdulla Hassan—and he was found with an injured foot and a damaged head. He was arrested and tried to prove an "alibi" which was quickly disposed of. Witnesses came forward to testify that they had seen Abdulla Hassan sitting earlier in the evening at a cafe in the street leading to Captain Fawcett's house and that he was then uninjured: others testified that they had seen him limping down the same street at about 2 a.m., the next morning, and moreover on the roof of his house was found an earthenware jar, into which bloodstained clothes had been stuffed.

THREE ARRESTS.

The evidence against him looks pretty conclusive. Two other bad characters have been arrested and the merchant from whom the rope was purchased has been traced. The cook and the boab, who had been detained as a precaution, have been released as it is evident they had nothing to do with the crime. The former had been looked upon with suspicion because he kept on contradicting himself and adducing fresh and obviously untrue facts. But the Parquet and the Police did not take long to recognise that they had before them but another example of the unreliability of native evidence. Like most natives the cook lost his head immediately he came into contact with the Parquet and at most times had not the remotest idea of what he was saying. Herein lies the reason why so many crimes go unpunished in Egypt. The culprits are run to earth right enough, but the witnesses for the prosecution invariably sandwich in imaginary facts between that part of the evidence that is really true, to such an extent that the court cannot with certainty bring in a verdict of guilty.

Two curious facts in connection with this murder have come to light. In the first place, Captain Fawcett always told his friends that he kept a loaded revolver by his bedside; yet when he went out on to the corridor to see who was in the house, he was unarmed. Secondly he kept a dog, who was passionately devoted to him. When the police entered the house, they found the animal lying by its master's body and when they approached it barked and snarled at them. Yet during the whole struggle which must have taken place the dog who always lay at the foot of the bed never made a single sound. Both facts are interesting and seem to require some explanation.

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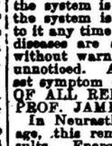

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CHINESE PIRACY.

HOW THE TAI ON WAS BURNED.

LOSS OF 200 LIVES.

A full story of the recent outrage by pirates on the Tai On plying between Hongkong and West River ports is given in the "Hongkong Daily Press." It appears that the Tai On cleared on Monday (April 27) night at her usual time, 7 o'clock, for Kongmoon, carrying a general cargo, 362 passengers and a crew of about 40, the officers being Captain Wetherell, Chief Officer Evans and Chief Engineer T. D. Mccarthey (the latter was on the Tai On when the ship was pirated in the same locality some 12 months ago). Nothing untoward happened until nearly 10 o'clock, the steamer being then off Kai Au, when a number of pirates among the passengers made their presence known. Armed with Mausers, they threatened the terrified passengers, but must have found considerable difficulty in covering the whole of them. There was a commotion, which awakened the "skipper," who was in his cabin. Instantly the suspicion that pirates were aboard entered his mind, and his action was as quick as his thought. He rushed to the bridge, seized a "duck-shot" gun, and was in time to see the first pirate attempt to clamber on to the bridge. He fired at him at once, and the robber received the full charge in the stomach. The other two European officers were on the bridge, and augmented by two Portuguese guards, they offered a determined and ultimately successful resistance to the pirates' attack. For a brief while there was a veritable battle, the officers and Portuguese guards sniping away with deadly effect and they ultimately drove the pirates from the bridge deck leaving several dead and wounded.

ENGINEER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Some of the pirates had actually got on the bridge, and the Chief Enginner had an extremely narrow escape. A pirate had him by the throat, and was trying to strangle him, when Captain Wetherell came to the rescue, and shot the would-be murderer. Some of his duck-shot lodged in the Chief Engineer's hips. When the pirates retired to the lower decks, they stopped the engines, plunged the ship in darkness by cutting on the electric light, and then put the steering gear out of order. They then hazarded their own lives and those of the remainder on board by breaking open some tins of kerosine among the cargo, saturating the deck with the oil and setting fire to the ship fore and aft. By some it is believed that this was done with the object of cowing the Captain and his gallant band to submission; by others, it is suggested that they fired the ship in a diabolical fit of frenzy and anger at being baulked. In any case, they failed to take cognisance of the probability of the ship burning so fiercely as to prevent all possibility of any person on board—including themselves, of course—from escaping by the boats. The fire spread so rapidly that within a few minutes she was alight from stem to stern, and among the first objects to be destroyed were the boats. Many of the Chinese passengers and crew leapt overboard and swam about in the muddy water, others hung over the side of the vessel, and many more must have succumbed either from drowning or from burns. The distress signal was hoisted, rockets sent up into the darkness of the night, and the steamer's whistles blown.

At about 10-20 p.m. the master of the Shun Lee, Captain John Somerville, observed the rockets sent up from the Tai On, and heard the ill-fated steamer's whistles. He immediately steered his vessel toward her. On getting up to her he slowed his engines, and dropped anchor in 12ft. of water about four cables from the Tai On. He then observed a fork of flame at one end of the steamer, and with a shock realised that she was afire. He promptly ordered three boats of the Shun Lee out, and all hands in readiness to assist in rescue work. At about 11-30 p.m., the three boats pulled away to the burning ship, and from that time up till 4 o'clock yesterday morning they were plying to and fro, picking up people from the water.

A REMARKABLE SCENE.

The Shiu On, Hoi Song, and Wo Kwai also observed the signals of the Tai On, and drew as near as possible Boats were sent out from these steamers also. Spectators of the scene describe it as one never to be forgotten. The flames brought the Tai On out into strong relief, and the spectacle was terrifying. The cries and screams of women and children struggling in the water made the night hideous, and this night of horrors will live for ever in the memory of those who participated. The Captain and Chief Engineer were the last to leave the Tai on, thus adhering to the high traditions of British seamanship. Hope for the ship had long been abandoned and there was no other alternative than to forsake the vessel. Both jumped over-board, and the Chief Engineer was picked up by the Shiu On, which also rescued 32 others. Captain Wetherell was picked up by the Wo Kuai, and transferred to the Hoi Sang, the First Officer of which (Mr. Gough) also saved several others in a ship's boat. The Chief Officer of the Tai On, who had dropped overboard about a quarter of an hour before the Captain, has not since been seen, and grave fears are entertained as to his fate. The Shun Lee conveyed about 120 survivors to Hongkong yesterday morning. Both the Shui On and the Shun Lee stood by through the night, and until no further useful service could be rendered.

WHERE WERE THE POLICE?

As the vessel entered Capsurimun she let off rockets and kept continually whistling. Eight bombs were also exploded, but we are informed that it was two hours before the police came to the ship, and it was not till several hours later that a torpedo boat was dispatched to the scene with the Superintendent of Police and a large escort on board.

Altogether just over 160 were brought down to Hongkong, and the police suspect that some of these are pirates. The firing of the vessel placed them in the same plight as the passengers, and they had no means of escaping.

All the survivors brought down have been detained, pending enquiries. Seven were sent to hospital suffering either from bullet wounds or burns. The Chief Engineer was also sent to hospital.

Our representative interviewed Captain Wetherell early yesterday morning. He was obviously a bit unnerved by his experience, but excepting that his hair had been badly burnt, and that there were significant powder marks on his hands, he was little the worse for the encounter and his subsequent nerve-wracking experience. He told his tale simply and modestly. He is not the man to respond to an invitation to give a "descriptive" story. He said that the spot where the pirates made their attack was just where the Tai On was pirated about twelve months ago, and where the Shing Tai was held-up only a month ago. He could not make an estimate of the number of pirates aboard. His statement bore out the account of the affair given above, and when a reference was made to the services of the Portuguese guards he praised them highly and said it is to them that the European officers largely owe the preservation of their lives.

A GALLANT SKIPPER.

From other sources we learn that the skipper is much too modest in speaking of the part he played in the affair. He really distinguished himself by his gallantry, and the Chief Engineer, for one, certainly owes his life to him. Captain Wetherell remained on his ship to the last. The Chief Officer had jumped overboard with an oar a quarter of an hour before the Captain dropped into the water. He and the Chief Engineer did all they could to get the passengers to leave the ship, and when it was no longer possible to stand on the ship they hung over the side clutching to the open port holes, shouting counsel to the terrified passengers. The Chief Engineer finally had to let go, as his hands were being scorched, and Captain Wetherell bade him "goodbye," in doubt whether they would ever see one another again. The Captain still managed to hold on for some time and finally had to let go himself. He was picked up by one of the Kwong Wai's boats and brought on to Hongkong by the Hoi Sang whither the steamer proceeded with all possible speed to give notice to the authorities.

The ship usually carries four Portuguese guards, but on this trip only two were on board. One, named Dies, was formerly a soldier at Macao, and the other, named L. J. de Silva, is a married man, with a family residing in Hongkong. Both are reported missing.

Captain Somerville, seen by a representative of the Daily Press, told how on Monday night he saw the Lintan pass along and heard someone on board shout "Tai On ashore." He, of course, immediately went to the assistance of the vessel, but did not know until he had actually anchored four cables distant that she was afire.

"I turned out every man-jack who knew how to manage a boat," he said, "and the boats were fishing around until 4-10 a. m., when the cries had all ceased and no more people were to be seen."

The Harbourmaster (Commander Basil Taylor R. N.) went out in the Government launch Stanley, with the intention of towing the hull of the ship back to Hongkong, but we are informed that what remains of the vessel is under water.

Our representative failed to elicit any information concerning the nature of value of the Tai On's cargo from the office, while a question as to whether the vessel was insured met with the reply that "they did not know."

The Tai On is a vessel of 468 tons register, owned by the Kwong On Steamship Company, whose offices are in Des Vœux Road. She flew the British flag.

THE POLICE REPORT.

Our representative was informed at the Central Police Station that 168 persons had been brought from the scene of the piracy to Hongkong and that these are being detained. According to the police report the Tai On left Hongkong at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, having 360 passengers on board. About 10 p. m. the ship was at Kai Au, near Macao. At this time the Captain was in his cabin, when he suddenly heard a noise as of many people rushing which was quickly followed by revolver shots. The Captain dashed out of his cabin and found that pirates were swarming about the ship. Owing to the stand made by the Portuguese guard the pirates had been unable to reach the bridge. This had been surrounded with barbed wire and from within this the officers put up a fight which lasted for the best part of an hour. During the fight the Chief Engineer was wounded, and up to that morning the mate had not been found. Failing to obtain possession of the bridge or command of the upper part of the vessel the pirates thereupon took command of the lower portion, engine-room etc. Finding they were foiled in their attempt to secure loot the pirates became enraged. They damaged the machinery, shut off the electric light, and then set fire to the ship, using inflammable cargo for the purpose The Captain fired off rockets and blue lights which attracted the Hoi Sang. The Taj On burned very quickly, and the passengers and crew, along with some of the pirates who were on board were compelled to jump into the water, as many as possible being rescued by the crew of the Hoi Sang. The Captain was in the water for half-an-hour before he was eventually picked up by the Hoi Sang, during which time passengers and pirates were struggling together in the water. Soon afterwards the Tai On had burned down to the water-line, though there were many passengers and pirates still on board and she drifted aground at Kai Au. The Kwong Wai also steamed up to the scene and assisted in the work of rescue, transferring the rescued people to the Hoi Sang which eventually brought them to Hong-Kong. Other boats which rendered assistance were the Shun Lee and Hoi On, these two standing by from midnight until 4-30 a. m. More rescues were made and the two boats eventually came on to Hongkong. When the Hoi Sang arrived in Hongkong waters she sent up police signals. The police boarded the boat and took charge of the 168 passengers. Seven or eight of these were wounded, and were taken to hospital. The others have been detained, as many of them are members of the pirate gang.

MYSORE'S NEW CHIEF JUDGE

The Hon. Mr. Justice L. C. Muller, I. C. S., of the Madras High Court.

Mr. Justice Miller is a son of the late Sir Alexander Miller, and entered the I.C.S. in 1883. He has been a judge of the Madras High Court since May, 1907.

EDITOR V. GENERAL.

JOURNALIST WOUNDED IN DUEL IN MADRID.

A sabre duel, under very strict conditions, took place here on May 5, between General Bulguette, commander of the light infantry brigade at Melilla (Morocco), and Senor Alexander Ber, the editor of a Madrid newspaper, wired the Madrid correspondent on May 6. After a short but savage conflict the journalist received a wound in the head nearly seven inches long, and injuries to the sword arm.

It appears that the general recently wrote an article for a Melilla journal, insulting, it is alleged, the eldest son of Senor Maura, ex-Premier, Senor Ber replied on the latter's behalf in his journal, criticising the conduct of the general, who, he said, had no business to medddle with politics while on active service. The duel was the result.

Criticism will probably be expressed, at the next sitting of the Cortes, of the Government for having permitted the general to leave his post to take part in such an encounter.

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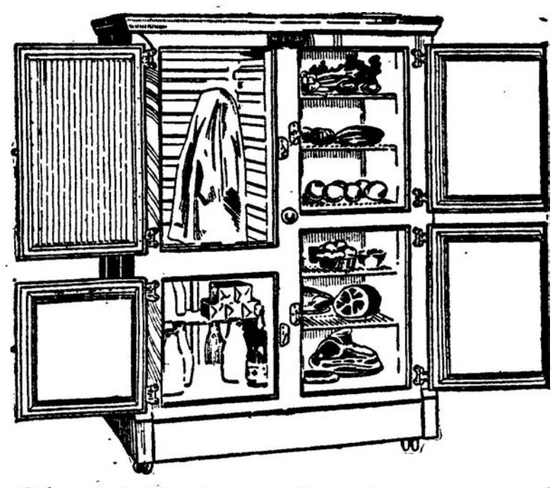

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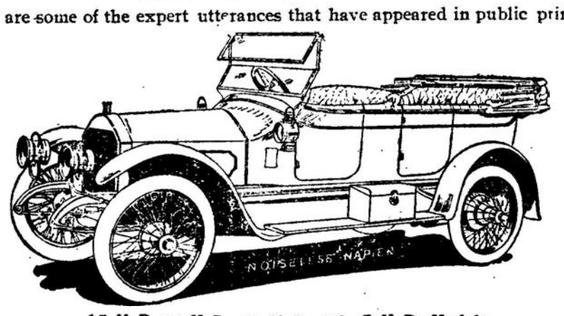

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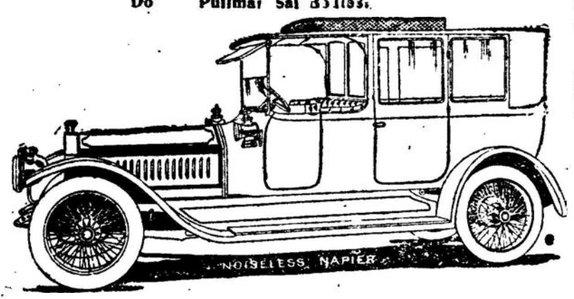

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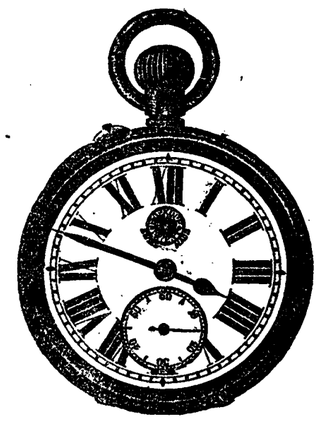

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BOMBAY.

HYPNOTISM.

COMMAND OVER PROCESSES OF BODY

During the last twenty years there has been no lack of professional expositions of the facts of hypnotism, nor of more popular essays to bring its real character to the knowledge of the layman; yet there still remains widespread belief that hypnotic treatment involves giving up one's will or self-control into the keeping of the hypnotist, and many even believe that once this is effected he can exercise his sway unseen and remote from the one-time subject of the treatment. It will assuredly interest many to learn what is the real nature of the phenomenon of hypnotic suggestion by a practitioner, and how far it may be applied by oneself, writes Professor Marcus Hartog in the "Manchester Guardian."

It is familiar to all of us that emotions and sensations are under the control of our conscious will to a certain extent; and that there is also within us an intellectual process, resembling in its effects and powers our conscious reasoning and will, which has been variously called the unconscious reason, the subconscious, and even (at least in Ireland) the unconscious consciousness. We may term it for shortness "The Unconscious." Now the control over feelings and processes exerted by our consciousness is far weaker than that of the unconscious. If we have a bad attack of toothache, and we *will* not to feel the pain, it disappears for a moment—and then returns ten times worse. But if a friend who interests us comes in for a chat, we exert ourselves to give him civil company; and the pain goes of itself, while he is there, because our attention is on our conversation and away from the pain. The probability is that after his departure we shall find that the worst of the pain has also departed. Now, if we can by any artifice engage or put to sleep the conscious part of ourselves, and at the same time by some device induce the unconscious part to work on a directed object, it would appear *probable* that we could obtain results in the direction of our feelings and processes that would be otherwise unattainable. Now this is just what hypnotism does; the conscious attention is either occupied or suppressed by the various methods in use, and the unconscious is thereby enabled undisturbed to receive directions—directions which may be such as the conscious could not fulfil, like the banishment of pain and other things that we shall refer to. In this way the patient or subject who invokes the help of the hypnotist is enabled indirectly to exercise a command over the processes of his own body, including sensations which he could not by direct willing control. We shall show that with a little training he can do for himself just what he asks the hypnotist to do for him, and that hypnotic treatment is essentially a training in self-control, such as can be obtaned in no other way.

METHOD OF OLDER HYPNOTISTS.

The method of the older hypnotists was the almost mechanical suppression of the activity of the conscious by passes, by fixing the gaze on light with the eyes in a strained position, and by other like artifices. Dr. J. Milne Bramwell has informed us that he uses these methods mainly because his patients expect them, and consider themselves, on their performance, bound to give a rest to their waking consciousness. But he finds, like most modern practitioners, that it is enough to ask the subject to compose himself as if to sleep in his wonted manner, and then in a dull, monotonous voice to repeat a suggestion of sleeping, which, however, the subject is to disregard as far as possible! This is a hard task for the observant and the mentally active, no less than for the unstable, the neurasthenic, and the hysteric, constantly occupied with their own experiences of the moment. Accordingly these two classes are difficult to hypnotise, whereas children and soldiers and sailors, accustomed to passiveness and to being bored in monotonous duties, are, on the contrary, extremely good subjects. The result of the treatment is that the patient feels a very complete sense of rest, his thoughts become vague, and in some cases—not in all—he loses consciousness and passes into hypnotic sleep. During this sleep, as well as in the mere resting state, his *unconsciousness* remains open to suggestion, and this is the point in which it differs from normal sleep. More than this, the unconscious, thus intentionally relieved from the interference of the conscious, seems to have gained in powers of attention, and suggestions supplied to it may be fulfilled either at once or at a later time, the conscious self being ignorant of the "why." Thus it may be suggested that the patient will at a certain time (on after the lapse of a certain number of minutes) take a pencil and paper and note, say, the time of day and keep the record to show the doctor; and the yet the person who does this in his waking moments will not know why he does so. Only in a second state of hypnotism will he recollect and explain his action.

PROFESSOR HARTOG'S METHOD.

The method I myself adopt for self-suggestion is, when comfortably settled in bed, to count each full breath, inspiration plus expiration, and after every "five" or "ten" to make the verbal suggestion—each word formulated in thought, as if in silently repeating a lesson—that I wish to be accomplished. The formulation should be by rote without thought of the sense. Thus my first suggestion was that I should sleep by the completion of 170. I found that this worked very well; but that I was apt to take up suddenly after a short time too sleepy to suggest and too wakeful to sleep. The next thing was to put in at the "tens" "My sleep shall be continuous," alternating with the other suggestion at the odd "fives," and this succeeded. Another difficulty was that in counting I got into a state in which again I could neither count nor rest. This difficulty was overcome by altering the "tens" suggestion, "My sleep shall be *sudden* and *continuous*." Suggestions for relief of pain, &c., have to be very carefully formulated, for the unconscious is somewhat of a foolish servant, and is apt to act on the strongly emphasised word rather than on the meaning of the behest. Thus, if I want to inhibit toothache, and the formula be "I shall have no more pain," the word pain seems to impress the unconscious. I must put it "the pain will cease," or "my teeth will be comfortable." The only time when I find it difficult to ensure sleep is when I am very tired and find counting a burden; it is hard to be both hypnotist and subject.

I have done a little practice in hypnotising others whom I could not induce to go to a specialist. A business man who got a bad gastric attack every time he got a chill on his journeys was a very good subject. Inherited muscular tremor has been cured by the suggestion that all movements should be very steady. A professional man who never knew when he had taken enough liquor found himself, after a single sitting, sufficiently cured to be able to keep a decanter handy for his friends without any wish to partake. For nervousness at examinations, stage fright, and other such troubles self-suggestion the evening before is invaluable. But after a little practice has been obtained, I recommend everyone to follow my example and go to a professional with the request that the suggestion to be impressed be "that the method grow in ease and efficiency"; this will, as it were, clinch the capacity in the mind.

LORD CURZON'S DANCE.

BRILLIANT PARTY FOR HIS DAUGHTER.

The ball given by Earl Curzon at his house in Carlton House-terrace on Monday night May 4, provoked a great success, although at the last moment the King and Queen were prevented by mourning from being present. Their Majesties, however, paid a private visit to Lord Curzon during the afternoon, and were much interested in the arrangements made for the ball, which was given for the "debut," of Lady Irene Curzon.

For the dinner party which preceded the dance a special dining room had been built out on to the terrace. The table was decorated with bowls of dainty pink carnations and lilies of the valley, and the darktoned stuffs with which the room was hung and carpeted were illuminated by myriads of electric lights from the chandeliers. There were some 60 guests including:

The Duke and Duchess of Rutland, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Marchioness of Salisbury and Lady Mary Cecil, the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis de Soveral, the Countess of Dudley, the Countess of Ilchester, the Earl of Derby, the Earl and Countess of Suffolk, the Earl and Countess of Essex, the Earl and Countess of Ancaster the Earl of Durham, Lord Richard and Lady Moyra Cavendish, Lord and Lady Desborough, Lord and Lady St. Oswald, Lord Hugh Cecil, Lady Edward Cecil, Sir Edgar and Lady Helen Vincent, Lord and Lady Lamington, Lord Revelstoke, the Hon. Lady Miller, the Hon. Francis Curzon, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire, the Hon. George and Mrs. Keppel, Mrs. Ralph Sneyd, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chaplin.

The general scheme of floral decoration varied throughout the house; here an alcove was filled with mauve orchids, in the hall were baskets of large white roses set off by vivid azalea shrubs, and in the two ball rooms carnations were conspicuous, with pink hydrangeas banking the fireplaces. The whole suite of rooms on the first floor was utilized, the ball room and front drawing room for dancing, and other rooms for sitting out and refreshments. Casano's Band played during dinner.

The company numbered between four and five hundred.

THE ARTIST'S LIFE.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT ON THE PROFESSION.

Prince Arthur of Connaught presided at the One Hundredth Anniversary Dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, held at the Whitehall Rooms on May 6.

Prince Arthur, proposing the toast of the Institution, said that he appreciated the honour of taking the chair at the 100th anniversary of that most excellent organisation, but he had hesitated to accept the invitation to be present, as the dinner came close to the Academy banquet, and he feared that his knowledge of art would hardly be sufficient to "go round" for two speeches. (Laughter.) Art was undoubtedly affected by race and climate, and to the inexpressible charm which reigned over the English landscape and the love of Nature which was so closely bound up with the life of the whole nation we owed our great landscape artists, who were without rival in the past, and he thought he might safely say there was no reason to fear foreign superiority in the present or the future. (Hear, hear.)

There was a popular fallacy that an artist's life was a prolonged course of jollification, beginning in the Quartier Latin in Paris, as exemplified by Henry Murger in "La Vie de Boheme," and going on to large studios in the quiet seclusion of Chelsea or Holland Park, where the happy warrior rested on his laurels with the magic letters "R.A." after his name, raking in guineas in proportion to the number of strokes that his brush took to cover his canvas with paint. (Laughter.) He supposed there were cases where this had occurred, but he was afraid there were more where artists had fallen by the way. The competition in the profession of art was enormous. That year, he believed, out of 11,000 pictures only about 1,800 were accepted by the Royal Academy, not necessarily because they were bad but because there were others better. The days of the patron had long since vanished, and he hardly thought the public realised what they owed to art and artists. The artistic life of a nation was indissolubly bound up with the progress of civilisation, and therefore he felt that those who had given up their lives for art and had fallen on evil days, through no fault of their own, were at least worthy of consideration from the general public, who got so much for nothing and gave so little in return. (Cheers.)

Subscriptions to the amount of £4,221 were announced, towards which the Chairman contributed £25.

STEFANO'S

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Zenith	per 100 Rs.	6	4	0
Real Gold	„ „ „	5	4	0
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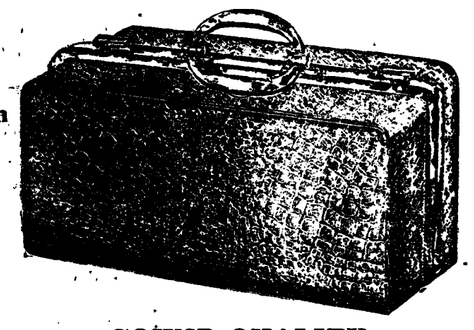

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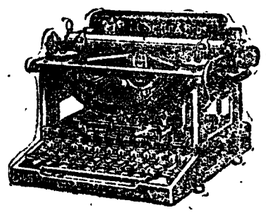

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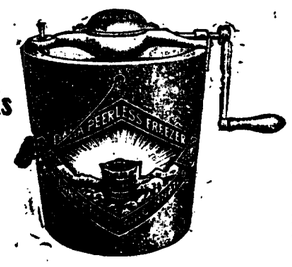

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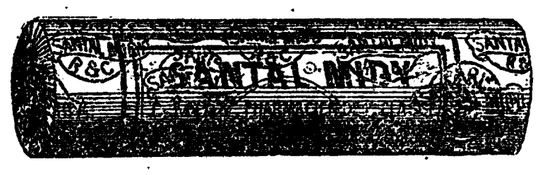

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